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FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OPENS NEW YORK CITY DRIVE TO INCREASE REGISTRATION

Call for Dry Congress Sounded by District, Leader of
Organization—Candidates Put on Record by
Answers to Questionnaires

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A campaign to enroll women for the November elections has been undertaken by the New York City League of Women Voters. Automobiles with speakers will be sent throughout the city for street meetings, there will be a series of educational talks during afternoons and evenings at the central headquarters and similar talks are being arranged in the 62 assembly districts. The campaign has special significance in view of the publication in the current bulletin of the organization of an article headed "The Right for Prohibition." The author, Miss Eva Sherwood Potter, of the organization for the Tenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, says in part:

The fight is on, on the one side to elect a beer and wine majority for the next Congress and on the other to maintain the bone dryness which has characterized it for several years. A dry Congress will mean a fair trial for the cause whose proponents have worked for the welfare of those not able to work in their own behalf—a war that has not been heralded in glaring headlines as have the results of the hang-overs from license which have been credited unjustly to prohibition and upon the results of which are based all the arguments for its defeat.

Decrease in Relief Demands
The American Association for Organizing Family Social Work and the Boston Family Welfare Society have collected figures from 17 cities comparing the incidence of drink in 35,000 families relieved by private welfare agencies in 1917 and 1921. The decrease in the number of families under the care of these societies in which drink was a factor varies from 40 per cent in Portland, Ore., to 100 per cent in Pawtucket, R. I. The average decrease is almost 90 per cent.

The Rev. Franklin C. Southworth, president of Meadville, (Pa.) Theological School, alarmed at the talk of much drinking among college students, has recently written to the American Association asking for information on this question. He received replies from 208. From the data he obtained, he drew the following conclusions: "The tenor of the replies received was overwhelmingly in favor of the proposition that instead of the increase in the number of students addicted to the use of liquors, there has been a marked decrease. Sporadic cases attract more attention than formerly and on account of poor liquors are attended with worse results. In the vast majority of American colleges the drink problem has ceased to exist."

Candidates Put on Record
Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany has charge of the series of lectures, which have been arranged by the New York City League of Women Voters and a large number of women are helping to gather information on the stand of candidates on various questions, including prohibition. The same questions are being asked all the candidates and their own replies are being printed, without comment, on large sheets of paper folded in ballot form. The answers of all candidates for each office will be printed together, to facilitate reading by the thousands of women members of the organization, each of whom will receive a copy by mail.

The New York City League was one of the first organizations to engage in this type of work. In the several years that it has mailed such information to women voters, it has been no uncommon sight to see half a dozen women waiting in line at the polls, each with a copy of the questionnaire, from which to mark her ballot. Last year the husband of one of the league members took a copy of the information to a luncheon for a half a hundred lawyers, all of whom professed ignorance of the qualifications of the judges running for office and requested copies of the questionnaires. Subsequently a number of men joined the league in order to obtain copies of this year's questionnaire and in the last membership drive of the organization, nearly 100 political leaders enrolled their names.

Education by Posters
Posters throughout the city and the distribution of several hundred thousand leaflets with facts on registration are part of the league campaign. In its work the local group is acting in accord with the request of the national chairman, Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston, Mass., that "every woman do her utmost to assure that no woman of her community shall neglect to vote either out of ignorance of the processes of voting or of the importance of voting." Mrs. Park says:

The man or woman who fails to vote this Autumn ought to have a white feather pinned on. Such a man, such a woman, is a blacker. In time of war there are several ways of betraying the country; in time of peace there is only one—failure to cast a conscientious vote. Men and women who will not vote are doing all they can to destroy democracy, for no country in which elections are decided by the votes of the minority, no country with a great body of voters too lazy of mind to take part in elections, is anything but a despotism, the rule of the indifferent many by the selfish few.

**Victory of Miners Is Cited
as Reason for Labor to Drop
Its Wine and Beer Campaign**

STEVENS POINT, Wis., Sept. 15 (Special).—Taking issue with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, relative to his "light wines and beer" attitude, Joseph V. Collins of the department of mathematics, State Normal School, has addressed an open letter to the Labor leader. In this letter Mr. Collins

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GERMANY TO MAKE FRESH PROPOSALS REGARDING DEBTS

President of Reichsbank Leaves
for London—Plan to Turn
Over 12-Months' Bonds

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—As a result of conferences between the Government and industrial and financial leaders, the nucleus of a new compromise scheme in connection with the Belgian reparations crisis has been evolved in Berlin, and Rudolf Haverstein, president of the Reichsbank, left here on Wednesday night to discuss it still further in London. While the Government absolutely refuses to speak about its moves to find a middle way out of the reparations imbroglio, one high official admitted to The Christian Science Monitor representative last night that they were earnestly trying to find a compromise scheme which would be acceptable to both France and Belgium, and at the same time meet the requirements of the domestic situation in Germany as they see it. It is possible to state authoritatively that the scheme favored in Government and financial circles here provides for Germany turning over to Belgium treasury bonds to mature in 12 months instead of in 18 months, as was offered to the Belgians.

Should this be acceptable to the Reparations Commission Germany would consent to deposit 100,000,000 gold marks of the Reichsbank in the Bank of England where it would be held as a guarantee that the bonds would be paid on maturity. There is good reason to believe that this scheme has been outlined to the Reparations Commission and to the British, French and Belgian governments by Herr Fischer and Dr. Bergmann in Paris. The fact that it has not been rejected and has nearly reached a point where it can be put forward officially is regarded in the highest circles here as another hopeful sign.

PARIS, Sept. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The newly developed crisis in the reparations question became so acute last night upon receipt of Berlin advices that Germany had categorically refused to give up the 100,000,000 gold marks demanded by Belgium as a guarantee of the six months' note issue on account of reparations, that the members of the commission decided the situation had gone beyond their control and required the immediate attention of the allied premiers.

Sir J. Bradbury Leaves
Sir John Bradbury, British member of the commission, is proceeding to London to lay the matter in detail before Mr. Lloyd George, while M. Poincaré has taken command of the French side of the negotiations. The Italian and Belgian premiers also are handling the situation for their countries.

Belgium's request for the deposit of gold not later than tomorrow, instead of being merely a diplomatic maneuver to permit further discussion as at first indicated, now appears to be a stern demand, with the full backing of the French and Belgian governments.

The refusal of Germany to pay the £1,500,000 due tomorrow as part payment of her private pre-war debts to allied nationals, has served to stiffen the attitude of the cabinet.

French Resentment Roused
The recent London conference reduced the payments due in August and September from £4,000,000 to £2,000,000. Germany has paid £500,000 and was required to pay the balance tomorrow. Her refusal to do so has caused deep resentment in the French Cabinet, which feels that Germany could easily meet the payment.

French policy is being directed

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Drawn from photograph © Glendinet, Washington

Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol

United States High Commissioner at Constantinople

FRENCH POLICY IN ORIENT APPROACHES BRITISH VIEWS

Note From Paris Likely to Show Need for Curb on Kemalist Aspirations, While Sympathizing With Turks

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 15.—With two such important subjects as the Near East and reparations before it the meeting of Cabinet ministers yesterday was of a grave character. The communiqué issued was, of course, colorless and stated practically nothing. But it is gathered that in the Orient French policy is defined in a sense which approaches more nearly British views. A note which is expected for transmission to England will show that while France is preoccupied with what are called Turkish rights, she nevertheless insists on freedom of the Straits and must put a curb upon the aspirations of the Kemalists. The danger of an Anglo-French quarrel in the Near East in the present circumstances is clearly seen, for a few incidents such as are possible might actually find the two countries in opposite camps. Thus, though France will champion the various Turkish claims she wishes it to be understood that the Allies are firmly united.

Italy demands an immediate reunion or conference at Venice or elsewhere to settle the Greco-Turkish peace. England would have the conference indefinitely adjourned. France is desirous of reaching peace as promptly as possible, but she believes that Turkish victories must have modifications of the conditions of March last. She also believes that in the present state of exaltation to which their success has carried them, it is difficult to suppose the Turks are disposed to make indispensable concessions.

France has approved the measures taken by the authorities in Constantinople to have occupied the neutral zone by allied contingents. Obviously these contingents could not stand against real Turkish attacks, but the moral effect of their presence is considered to be sufficient. On the one hand, France shows accord with the Allies in taking this step, but on the

other hand, in order to avoid hurting the amour propre of the Turks, she has given instructions that the territories occupied in Asia shall be evacuated. The formula which is used in official circles is that two fundamentals direct French policy in the Orient: one, determination to remain faithful to the Allies; two, determination to maintain interest and sympathy with the Turks.

As for the reparations problem, British circles in Paris take a gloomy view, which is not altogether shared by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. The ministers are certainly resolved in firmness, and it is argued that if the negotiations of Belgium with Germany are followed by a point-blank refusal of six months' bonds or gold deposits, then the commission must declare Germany in default and open the way to separate military action on the part of France.

First, however, a Franco-British quarrel on reparations is unthinkable, because the Allies have their hands full in the Near East, and if the possibilities of trouble there do not give them pause nothing will.

Second, at worst, there must be some delay. The commission's members will urge that fresh efforts should be made to find a compromise, and it is premature to speak of a grave crisis. It is true that rather alarming news was given out by a high authority to assembled press men last night, but, perhaps, this may be taken as designed to impress France and Germany. Naturally, a serious position may arise suddenly, but it has not arisen yet. The symptoms of a crisis are lacking.

50 PER CENT DROP IN KRONE

BUDAPEST, Sept. 15.—Financial circles are dismayed at a fresh 20 per cent drop in the krone on the International Exchange Market. It is suspected the depreciation has some connection with the recent allegations that the Hungarian Government was involved in a plot against Rumania.

BRITAIN THREATENS TO BOMBARD TURKS IF MASSACRES GO ON

Ottoman Troops Enter British Consulate in Anatolian Seaport and Murder One of Officials
—Other Englishmen Killed by Kemalists

BRITISH FLEET TO KEEP TURKS FROM CROSSING INTO EUROPE

Russia and Yugoslavia Insist on Voice in Settlement of
Near Eastern Crisis While Rumania Is Apprehensive
About Prospects of Turkish Developments

Events are crowding fast upon each other in Asia Minor. Smyrna is burning, Americans are missing, Englishmen have been murdered, an official of the British consulate has been killed, Turkish atrocities continue unabated and a British squadron has threatened to fire on the Ottoman quarters if the Kemalists massacre go on. Mustafa Kemal Pasha has announced his intention of marching on Stamboul, an act the Allies would never countenance. Britain has ordered troops to sail from Malta for Constantinople and commanded an air force of 1000 men to proceed to Mesopotamia. Simultaneously with these movements the allied powers are striving to unify their policy so as to bring about a settlement of the Near Eastern crisis. In such a settlement Russia insists on her right to be heard, Yugoslavia demands a voice and Rumania looks with apprehension on the possibility of territorial connection between Bulgaria and Turkey. No other situation in Europe bristles with such possibilities as now face European chancelleries in the Orient.

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 15

The British fleet has been instructed to allow no Turkish troops to cross from Asia to Europe, it was officially announced this evening.

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 15.—The American destroyer Simpson arrived at Piraeus yesterday noon bringing American citizens who are refugees from Smyrna. The Americans, among whom are George Horton, Consul-General, and also Miss Minnie Mills, President of the American Girls' Collegiate Institute, report horrible atrocities and massacres by the Turks.

ADMIRAL BRISTOL FORWARDS REPORT

Conditions Reported by American Officer to Be Terrible—
British Proclamation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—An American destroyer has been sent to Panderna, Asia Minor, to investigate refugee conditions there, Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner at Constantinople, has reported to the State Department.

Admiral Bristol stated in his dispatch that American correspondents and other returning to Constantinople from Smyrna reported terrible conditions among the refugees there. Approximately 300,000 of these refugees are congregated in the city and are suffering severely from lack of shelter and food.

A dispatch received early last evening by the State Department reported 14 naturalized American citizens missing in the Smyrna fire but a later dispatch from the Associated Press said that all Americans had been removed by an American destroyer.

The report of Rear Admiral Bristol was based on information received from Capt. Arthur J. Hepburn, chief of staff, who said that the fire started at 1 o'clock on Wednesday in the Armenian quarter and at the time of making the report was still raging. Warships of the various nationalities are crowded with refugees and ships are constantly leaving for nearby

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Turks Set Fire
The Turks set fire to the Armenian and Greek districts, the richest in the city of Smyrna, they report.

The American Y. M. C. A. and also the American College for Girls were burned. Miss Mills saw a Turkish officer set the fire; the girls of the college scarcely escaped. Their destiny is unknown. They were probably taken by the Turks. The fate of the 1300 refugees on the college campus is also unknown.

The president of the American International College was violently beaten and was also robbed. Professor Birge of the same college, in spite of three American flags over the door, saw the Turks break in and rob and destroy the library. American sailors protecting the colleges were fired at by the Turks, but escaped without losses. The archives of the American consulate were saved by Maynard B. Barnes, Vice-Consul.

Refugees Cry and Pray
While destroyer Simpson was leaving the harbor tremendous flames lighted the quay at Smyrna, which was thronged with masses of crying and praying refugees. The heavy American financial losses by the fire are estimated at \$5,000,000.

The four supplies of the Near East Relief were burned and Smyrna is doomed with a complete food shortage. The total losses exceed \$60,000,000. From 1000 to 2000 Christians had been massacred in Smyrna by the Turks before the ships which swept the Asia Minor seaport recently evacuated by the Greek Army, it is charged in semi-official and other Greek messages from Athens received here today.

Among the Turkish outrages was the carrying off of many girl pupils of the American girls' college. It is alleged.

The Greek belief is that the fire was set by the Turks to conceal the traces of their alleged misdeeds.

A considerable share of the property loss from the fire, the total of which is estimated in Greek quarters at 1,000,000,000 francs (about \$75,000,000 at present exchange rate for the French franc) fell upon American firms.

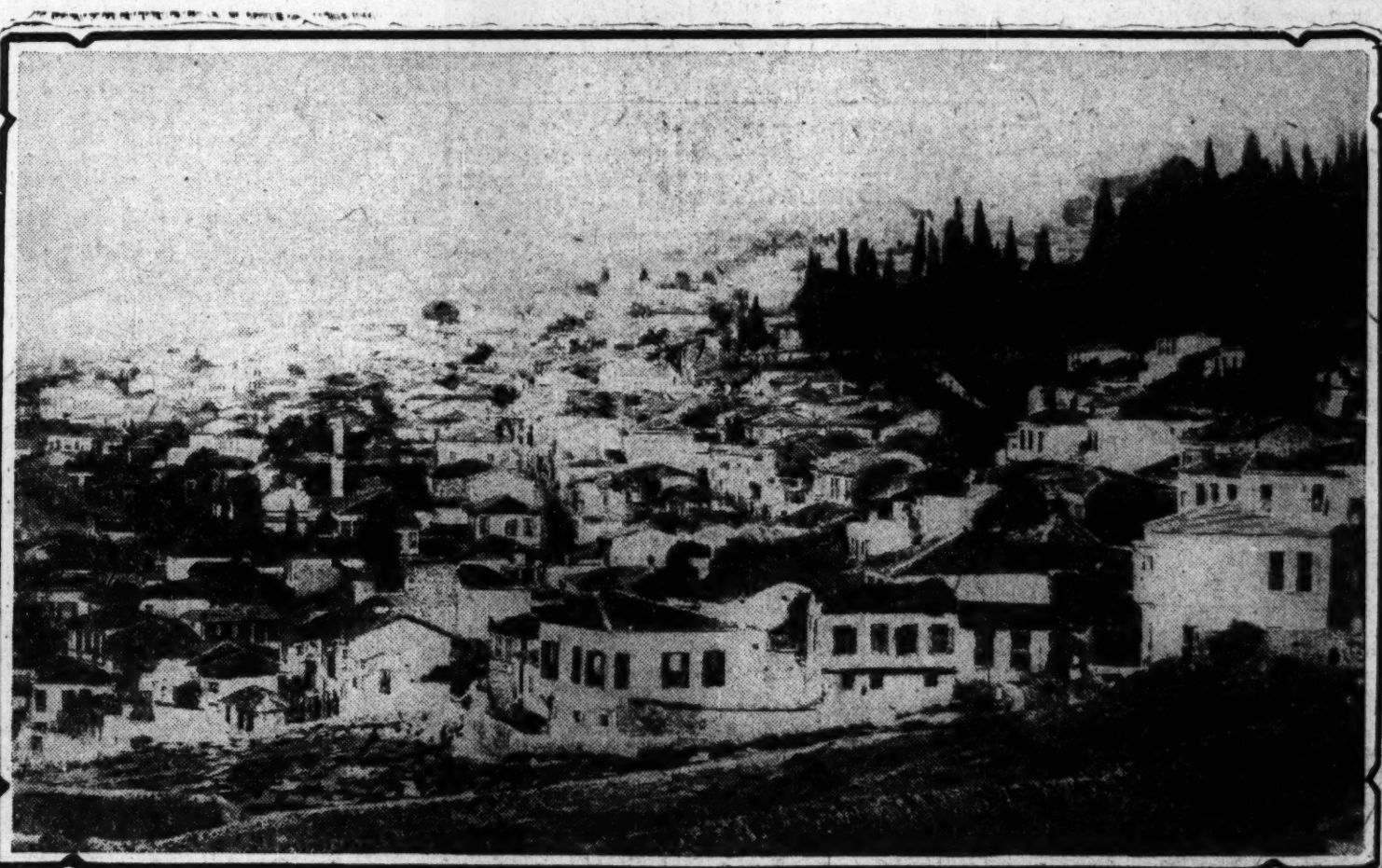
Greek Government Appeals
The new Greek Government has repeated its request to the allied representatives at Athens asking for protection and aid for the Christians in Asia Minor. A temporary bread shortage in Greece is caused by the great influx of refugees. The Government has requisitioned buildings to house them; it has also taken all possible measures to supply them with food.

The relieved soldiers are leaving quietly for their homes; order is wonderfully well kept. The Third Army Corps has strengthened the front in Thrace.

**French Note Confirms
Decision to Maintain
Dardanelles Inviolability**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A note containing the decisions of yesterday's French Cabinet meeting arrived this morning and the British Cabinet, with Mr. Lloyd George presiding, is now assembled at Downing Street and is considering it. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the French note confirms the French decision to maintain the inviolability of the Dardanelles and generally indicates the intention to



Smyrna

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Chief Seaport in the Levant, Which Has Been Practically Laid to Ruins by the Fire Which Spread the European Section of the City and Spread to Other Parts

GOVERNMENT FUNDS WASTED, IS CHARGE

Budget Director Recites Many Instances of Reckless Federal Expenditures

An arraignment of United States Government finances during the last 25 years, as paralleling in extravagance and profligacy the money-wasting of some medieval kingdom, was made last night by Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, United States Director of the Bureau of the Budget, speaking at Boston University, Huntington Hall. Woven into his discourse on the budget was a thread of humor and grim, rugged realism, bringing vividness and interest to a prosaic subject.

General Lord first reviewed the deplorable and antiquated system of "departmentalism" and insularity obtaining before the establishment of the budget bureau. He termed it government by accretion of many little departments and jealously-riden agencies, wedded with a tiny corner of unrelated but absolute authority in the buying of supplies and spending of money. After the war one Government department conceived the idea of converting a large supply of containers into a salable article for commercial uses. The cost of conversion each was \$30 and another department sold the same containers for \$15 each. Government contracts, transportation, property liquidation, rental and leasing costs were described by the speaker as chief sources, in times past, of criminal financial waste resulting in excessive taxation and a discontented people.

General Lord said:

The study by the Bureau of the Budget of sources of revenue revealed the fact that there was in possession of the various bureaus property that had a marketable value.

There was no uniform method of disposing of the war-time surplus. Governmental agencies in some instances were buying in the market, at market prices, supplies that recently had been sold by other Government agencies at a sacrifice. Establishment of the Federal Liquidation Board by the Budget Bureau has knit the sales activities of past years into a Federal business association, effecting an initial saving of \$44,546,335. During the fiscal year there was turned into the Treasury of the United States a total of \$90,000,000 from sales of surplus supplies.

Big Transportation Saving

Again, the Government transportation bill is approximately \$30,000,000 per year, exclusive of the Post Office Department. No agency ever has been created to act for the Government but under the new Chief Co-ordinator, there has been established a Federal Traffic Board which has assumed intelligent and constructive supervision over the 28 Government departments and establishments authorized to obligate and expend federal money for the transportation of supplies and persons. All routings of the departments are submitted to the scrutiny of experts in traffic matters. Quite recently a Government department recommended the routing of 25 carloads of coal from Kentucky to Chicago. The Federal Traffic Board recommended a modified routing at a saving of 1 1/2 cents per ton.

By far the greater portion of the vast sums paid by the Government for supplies is expended under contract. Yet in the operations of the Government not only has there been no co-ordination between the contracting agencies of the various departments and independent establishments but there has been no standard form contract or no law describing the language of a contract, that being left to the whimsical caprice of the contractor who, the bureau has discovered, has added thousands of dollars to the cost of coal from "measure." So serious is this phase that special legislation is being prepared for submission to Congress that this waste of money may be stopped.

Budgets Are Fashionable

This is a day of budgets. They are fashionable, and not only for the Government but for the private family. The poorer the family the more necessary the budget. One thrift-inspired housewife started a budget with this entry, "Jan. 1, 1909." The next entry read, "Jan. 3, spent it all." That is the way the Government has been doing business, but a new era has dawned in the financial operations of the United States in which personal opinion and graft are supplanted by business methods and management.

FINGER PRINT DIRECTORY URGED

Copenhagen Police Head Tells of System's Value

Improvement in police identification systems would inspire a greater respect for the police authorities and act as a deterrent to violations of the law, declared Jakob Joergensen, a director of the police department of Copenhagen, Denmark, speaking today at the eighth session of the International Association for Identification, being held in the Massachusetts State House.

Mr. Joergensen was accompanied by two of his assistants, Miss Ingehorn Thelma Nielsen, finger print expert of the department, and Erik Schaeffer, secretary of the department. Mr. Schaeffer took up the work of explaining the technical details of the system in vogue in the Danish police circles. Mr. Joergensen paid tribute to the ability of women to work as experts in all lines on a par with men, and even to exceed them on the average in many kinds of expert work.

Identification was taken up largely from an international viewpoint in Mr. Joergensen's address. He emphasized a fundamental need for bringing about a community of understanding between the police of the world and experts on finger prints. Expedition is one of the essential requisites of a successful identification system, he said, and the aim should be to make it possible to obtain results as quickly as one would find a number in a telephone directory. He cited several instances in which quick results had been obtained between European police authorities.

There should be a finger-print directory in every police station in the world, Mr. Joergensen said. It should be based upon the prints of in-

ternational suspects and should be universal in method, regardless of the system in vogue locally. In conclusion, he said that he is to prepare a directory of American suspects, and appealed for co-operation in obtaining the prints necessary to make such a directory complete and valuable.

DEPARTMENT LINKS STATE'S FINANCES

Work of Several Offices to Be Co-ordinated by Change Going Into Effect Today

Embodying what is regarded as a definite forward step in efficient governmental administration, the new Massachusetts law creating a State Department of Administration and Finance goes into effect today.

The fundamental aim of the new department is to effect a more efficient and economical direction through co-ordination of the work of several offices concerned with financial work of the Commonwealth. It is the single recommendation of the special commission of last year which studied the question of governmental management to be adopted by the General Court.

Among the proposals made by the special commission was one for a governor's cabinet to be made up of the heads of the more important departments who would sit for the discussion of administrative affairs and bring about a community of understanding among the departments. It was not believed to be advisable at the last session of the Legislature to attempt too many changes in administrative procedure, but it is expected that other of the recommendations will be put into effect from time to time.

Commissioner at Head

The new department would be headed by a commissioner of Administration and Finance. The office of the Supervisor of Administration is to be abolished and its functions transferred to the new office. Under it there are created three new bureaux to be known as the comptroller's bureau, the budget bureau and the purchasing bureau. The heads of these bureaux, with the commissioner, make up the commission in charge.

There are established, also, certain other divisions. There will be a division of personnel and standardization headed by a director to be appointed by the commission. This office takes over that work of the supervisor of administration which relates to employment of state employees, fixing salaries and approving new activities of the departments.

For some time there has been duplication and consequent delay in the auditing methods of the Commonwealth. The comptroller's office now takes over the accounting work performed by the state auditor and the state treasurer. It will now be possible for the auditor to devote his time to auditing and for the state treasurer's office to keep an account of receipts and expenditures as in other departments.

Accounts to Be Furnished

According to the language of the law and in contrast with the situation now existing, the comptroller's bureau is "to be properly equipped and to furnish when required, all accounting statements relating to the financial status, funds, reserves, appropriation control and cost of operation of the Commonwealth at the end of the state fiscal year and at intermediate monthly periods when such information is needed in effecting economies before appropriations have been exhausted or for other purposes."

The budget bureau is to prepare the annual budget of the various state departments and institutions. This budget will be sent to the Governor and will be submitted by him to the House of Representatives with such changes as he cares to make.

It is expected that "considerable economy will result from the purchasing bureau. This office will have the task of buying all supplies for all of the State departments and institutions, which is in contrast to the present procedure of purchase by each department. There is no estimate made of the saving possible under a central system, but it is recognized that it will be considerable."

The law goes into effect today with respect to the appointment of the members of the commission, and it is believed that the appointments will be made at the next meeting of the Governor's Council. The other provisions do not take effect until Dec. 1, however, allowing the commissioners to make their plans, and the functions of the State Auditor's office are not taken over until Jan. 1, 1923.

PRELIMINARIES NOW BEING DISCUSSED AT CHANGCHUN MEETING

By Special Cable

CHANGCHUN, Sept. 15.—The preliminaries are still being discussed by the representatives of the three nations taking part in the conference which is being held here on matters relating to the Far Eastern Republic and kindred subjects, the other nations besides the Far Eastern Republic being Japan and the Soviet Government. Japan wants the inclusion of three main questions for the deliberation of the conference, these being the delivery of the huge supplies of munitions which are stored in Vladivostok, a commercial agreement, and a settlement of the Nikolaevsk massacre. This is a complete reversal of Japan's former position which left the Nikolaevsk question to a second conference with the certainty of the presentation of an indemnity claim for the intervention of the Japanese troops.

This has the appearance of being intended to force the hands of Russia in regard to other particulars. For the future two meetings daily will be held in order to complete as early as possible the first conference. The second conference, at which will be taken up the question of the full recognition of the Soviet Government will probably be held a month later.



Mrs. Adelina Otero-Warren.

Republican Nominee for New Mexico's Only Seat in National House of Representatives

NEW MEXICO EXPECTS TO ELECT WOMAN OF PICTURESQUE FAMILY

Mrs. Otero-Warren Won Equal Suffrage for State Before Nation Adopted Amendment

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Republican party managers confidently forecast the election of Mrs. Adelina Otero-Warren, the party's nominee for Representative in Congress. Mrs. Otero-Warren is a descendant of the Spanish conquistadors, Otero, who was the recipient of a land grant in the then Spanish Territory of New Mexico at the hands of the King of Spain following the Pueblo Indian uprising in 1785. The family has been prominently identified with politics and government in New Mexico under the Spanish, Mexican, and American governments.

Mrs. Otero-Warren's grandfather and father served as governors of New Mexico under presidential appointment. Her uncle, Miguel S. Otero was Governor of the Territory under President McKinley and Roosevelt.

Her uncle, Solomon Luna, was for many years Republican national committeeman for New Mexico. Her brother, Eduardo M. Otero, is prominent in the State's Republican leadership.

Mrs. Otero-Warren has been active for a number of years in educational work. She led the movement for equal suffrage in New Mexico, and was instrumental in procuring submission and adoption of a constitutional amendment giving New Mexico women the ballot in advance of the national amendment. She was vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee in the 1920 campaign in which she was elected school superintendent of Santa Fe County. Her Democratic opponent in the congressional campaign is John Morrow of Raton, a lawyer. New Mexico has but one member of the House of Representatives, elected at large.

BRITISH AVIATION TO BE SUBSIDIZED

Three Companies to Cease Competition With Each Other—Assigned Separate Routes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Important decisions have been announced here regarding the future of British civil aviation. For the future instead of there being three chief British companies—the Handley-Paige line, the Instone Air line, and the Daimler-Hire Company—all operating on the London-Paris and other air routes in competition both with one another and foreign firms, each will be allotted one international route, on which the other two British companies will not compete.

By arrangement with the British Air lines—the Handley-Paige line, the operate solely on the Paris-London route; the Instone line on the Paris-Brussels-Cologne route and the Daimler-Hire on the London-Amsterdam route. Each company will receive a substantial subsidy from the Government. On each of these routes the British companies will be in competition with some foreign company, though not with one another. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that this arrangement has been made because commercially aviation is not yet a paying proposition for the British companies.

While other British firms will temporarily be unable to get a subsidy to operate along these routes, this is only because circumstances do not warrant it. There is no intention to create a monopoly with politics and the three British companies, concerned, and when commercial aviation becomes a paying proposition, doubtless the subsidies will be withdrawn as having served their purpose, namely, to tide British aviation over a very lean period. The new arrangements are expected to come into force early next month.

ROALD AMUNDSEN POSTPONES FLIGHT ACROSS NORTH POLE

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 13.—Information from a reliable source received here today was to the effect that Capt. Roald Amundsen would not attempt this year his proposed flight across the North Pole to Greenland, as was reported recently from Copenhagen.

The explorer was last reported at Wainwright, 100 miles southwest of Point Barrow, Alaska, plans to spend the winter there, according to this information.

SOVIET NOTE SENT TO UNITED STATES

Russia Willing to Bring About Re-establishment of Economic Relations on Equal Terms

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (By The Associated Press).—A note which is considered a reply to the unofficial inquiry of the United States, as to whether an American technical commission would be welcome in Russia states that Soviet Russia "is ready to enter official preliminary negotiations for the re-establishment of official relations with an American delegation appointed for this purpose."

The note, which was sent by the Foreign Minister, Georgi Tchitcherin, to Berlin, for delivery to the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton, suggests that the preliminary negotiations might be held in the United States, in Russia, or in some other country to be determined later.

"The Soviet Government," the note states, "is particularly interested in any move which might soon bring the re-establishment of economic relations between Russia and America, it being understood that such relations will be based on equality and in the interests of both concerned. The Soviet Government heartily welcomes any tendencies in the direction of reciprocity which will enable each country to study the economic condition of the other."

"Owing to the fact that the Soviet Government desires closer relations with the United States it cannot consider exactly just a one-sided proposal for sending an investigating commission to Russia." Such action, the note continues might be regarded by public opinion as not in conformity with principles of equality and might cause a sentiment unfavorable to the durability of the future relations between the two countries.

"The Soviet Government," the note adds, "does not doubt that if the United States, the Government of which is sufficiently informed regarding Russian conditions through the American Relief administration and other sources, should find it necessary to change its policy toward Russia it will certainly find some means of guaranteeing equality; and along these lines the Soviets are prepared to do, whatever might be considered just and right."

State Department Has Not Yet Received Soviet Reply

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The State Department was without advice today from Mr. Houghton at Berlin, that any communication from the Russian Soviet authorities bearing on the suggested American economic inquiry in Russia had reached him.

State Department officials are inclined to view the press text as transmitted from Moscow as only making it certain that nothing further will be done at this time by the American Government toward sending such a delegation as was suggested into Russia.

The stress laid in the Soviet note on the readiness of the Moscow officials to enter into preliminary negotiations with an American delegation, "for the establishment of official relations" between Russia and the United States, was viewed as purely a political move.

The purpose of the American Government in considering the possibility of sending an economic mission to Russia was wholly outside of any political question whatever, the object being merely to provide the Washington Government with first hand information as to the economic plight of Soviet Russia in order that it might act with full understanding in any future discussion by the European powers of the Russian economic problem.

GERMANY TO BUILD ZEPPELIN FOR ARMY

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Sept. 15.—Major Frank M. Kennedy, who has been stationed at Scott Field, the Government's flying field near here since September 25, 1921, departed for Germany today where he will supervise the construction of a great Zeppelin that is to be built by Germany for the United States.

It has been proposed to give the Zeppelin that is to be built for the United States army a thorough tryout by flying from Friedrichshafen, Germany, where the monster airship is to be built, to the United States. The airship will be ready for such a flight in about a year.

CONFERENCE DATE SET

GARDINER, Me., Sept. 15 (Special).—The World Conference of Faith and Order will meet in Washington on the first Monday in May, 1923, according to an announcement issued yesterday by Robert H. Gardiner, secretary. The Continuation Committee will meet the year before, probably at Westminster Abbey, London, Eng., to make the final arrangements.

David Lloyd George Invited by Legion

New York, Sept. 15.—DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, Premier of Great Britain, has been invited to attend the fourth annual convention of the American Legion, to be held in New Orleans beginning Oct. 14. R. E. Condon, secretary of the committee on arrangements, announced yesterday. Mr. Condon has just returned from London, where he personally delivered invitation on behalf of America's former service men. Acceptance depends entirely on England's political situation at that time, Mr. Condon was informed.

AMERICA PRAISED FOR SHARE IN WAR

British Ambassador Warns of Efforts to Arouse Suspicion Between Nations

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, speaking last night at a dinner given to visiting delegates to the national police conference, said that America played a great role in ending the World War, and that anyone who said otherwise was one of three things, "ignorant, malicious, or just a fool."

Both the British Ambassador and John W. Davis, formerly American Ambassador to Great Britain, who was another speaker, referred to the recent interview attributed to Rudyard Kipling, belittling America's part in the war. Both speakers expressed satisfaction that Mr. Kipling had denied the words attributed to him. Sir Auckland warned his hearers to be on their guard against those who sought to sow seeds of discord.

Referring to Mr. Kipling again, he said, "I am glad that he has emphatically denied the interview attributed to him. If he hadn't he would not have spoken as a representative of British thought, he would not have spoken as a man who knows what he was talking about."

He said further that the people of the British Empire appreciate the part played in the world war by America, adding:

America coming into the war as she did, when she did, played a great role, a great part in ending the war. The man or woman who says otherwise is one of three things: ignorant, malicious, or just a fool.

Make no mistake, there are people who would like to see suspicion and hatred between your nation and mine, between our nation and France, and who seek to fix our relations in troubled waters. But, believe me, they do not represent the hearts and minds of the British people.

Mr. Davis said that he knew Mr. Kipling personally, and that if he did speak the words of the interview he did not speak the sentiment of his heart or mind, or those of the British people.

FREE CAMPING SITE PROVIDED

HARTFORD, R. I., Sept. 15 (Special).—Work is being completed on a free camping site for tourists on the Berlin turnpike to New Haven, and about two miles from the business center of this city. The project was undertaken by the Kiwanis Club of Hartford which has leased the land for a term of years and underwritten the expense of putting the park in shape and keeping it in order. Tables and benches have been installed and stone fireplaces erected. Pipes to carry water are being laid and electric lights will be ready soon, as well as a roofed pavilion for those who do not care to sleep in the open.

RATES INSTRUCTOR NAMED

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 15 (Special).—The election of Roland F. Deane of Brookline, Mass., as assistant in French at Bates College to succeed Charles L. Whitcomb, resigned, is announced. Mr. Deane is a Harvard graduate and has taught in Cuba and New York.

CLOTHIERS AGREE TO CODE OF ETHICS

Retailers in National Assembly Bind Themselves to Truthful Sales Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A code of ethics was adopted here at a session of the National Association of Retail Clothiers which binds members to a truthful representation of merchandise and to integrity in all their dealings.

Fred Volland of Topeka, Kan., in making the announcement for the retailers, said that both manufacturers and retailers should now be able to work out many of the problems in the industry. Other speakers at the meeting were Joseph Frankel, president of the New York Men's and Boys' Apparel Industries; Charles E. Wry, secretary, and Sol Schless, vice-president of the retail organization. The retailers congratulated the apparel manufacturers upon their decision to make their association permanent, and said it should lead to the formation of similar bodies in the other markets.

Dr. Horace Secrist, director of the Bureau of Business Research of Northwestern University, spoke on the control of expenses and profits in the retail merchandising of clothing. The bureau has been engaged 2 1/2 years in studying the clothiers' problems and has issued the results of its surveys from time to time. A stage has been reached, Dr. Secrist explained, where the conclusions may be drawn from the investigated facts. Control is exercised, he added, by superior management.

Owing to the press of Government business, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, sent his regrets at not being present.

The National Association of Men's Apparel Clubs continued its fifth annual convention at the Hotel Marlborough. Addresses were made by R. H. C. Visk, president of the Men's Apparel Club of Illinois, and Lester Watrous, national director in Missouri. Officers elected were: President, Franklin H. Whitney of Boston, Mass.; vice-presidents, R. H. C. Visk of Chicago; Mark J. Slowman of Rochester, N. Y., and F. H. Skipworth of Dallas, Tex.; secretary and treasurer, Leo J. Fishel of Milwaukee, Wis.

BOARD WILL RULE ON NAVY YARDS' USE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—All shore establishments of the United States Navy are to be investigated by a board of ranking naval officers with Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman at the head.

Upon the findings of this board depends the fate of the navy yards along the coast, some of which have been ordered closed. The recent closing of the Charleston (S. C.) yard by Theodore Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, was made a political issue and carried to the President and it is by President Harding's direction that the board has been appointed by Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, to determine what, if any changes should be recommended to Congress.

Now that the United States has, as a result of the Disarmament Conference, a definite naval policy, it is regarded by naval officials as possible to work out through such a board as has been appointed a plan which can form a part of that policy.

The difficulty is to retain naval stations for emergencies and at the same time to do away with the expense of their maintenance in times of peace. The board is expected to recommend that certain stations be kept active and that others be "decommissioned," left only with a sufficient force to keep them in condition for use in case of need.



BEING distinctively dressed is more a matter of knowing what to choose than having a great deal to spend. Even a small sum can purchase "distinction" here!

MEYER JONASSON & CO.
Tremont and Boylston Sts.
Boston

OUR NEW FALL SHIRTINGS ARE NOW BEING SHOWN

H. Sulka & Company
SHIRTMAKERS AND HABERDASHERS
512 FIFTH AVENUE, 43RD ST., NEW YORK

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OPENS NEW YORK CITY DRIVE TO INCREASE REGISTRATION

(Continued from Page 1)

points out the probable aid the Eighteenth Amendment has been to the winning of the coal miners' strike and otherwise. "It is an argument that is most applicable to the labor situation. The letter reads:

The papers are quoting you as crowing over the success of the miners' strike. Why did the coal miners win their strike, one of the greatest in the history of labor agitation? Why did the British miners lose? Doubtless there were many contributing causes in both cases. May there not have been one great force at work, which made the recent fight different from others?

Any great movement in society, like a two-edged sword, is likely to cut in opposite directions. Prohibition is such a movement. It was secured, so you said, by the capitalistic class, in its interest. Apparently, when the employers' liability and workers' compensation laws were passed, the financial risks and uncertainties became too great and prohibition became a law in order to remove these risks.

But, Mr. Gompers, prohibition left

GRAPE DISTRIBUTOR ADMITS BIG SHIPMENTS USED FOR WINE

Manufacture of wine for illicit sale in the North End in Boston is bringing the greatest quantity of wine grapes from California in any season since national prohibition outlawed the winery. Preparations for handling these grapes are being made by the larger wholesale fruit dealers and distributors of Boston, and federal prohibition enforcement officers aware that dwellers in the North End are extending their homemade wines into the field of illicit traffic, are also making preparations to take action in the matter.

The foregoing was ascertained by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor acting upon the information that from San Francisco alone viticulturists are expecting to plant between 25,000 and 30,000 tons of wine grapes on the market this season. Since other centers are expected to provide proportionate amounts, and since these grapes legally cannot be used for the manufacture of wine, an effort was made to discover to what use they will be put.

One Man's Explanation

The president of the Atlantic Brokerage Company of Boston, a large distributor, explained that the principal difference between wine grapes and table grapes is in the packing and quality rather than in the variety. Wine grapes, he said, are more loosely packed in "lugs," and, while as palatable in every way as table grapes, are seldom used except for wine making.

"We sell wine grapes by the car lot," he said, "and we find that our best market is in the Italian quarter near here. Many of our shipments are sold to consumers direct, while others are sold by peddlers and pushcart men, or hawked about in various manners. We are often able to open up a carload of grapes right in the freight yards and dispose of them entirely without the slightest trouble."

"And of course you haven't the slightest doubt, have you," he was asked, "that these grapes are used for making wine—that the Italians who buy them in such large quantities have no intention of eating them or of doing anything with them whatever but making wine?"

He smiled and nodded his admission of this fact. "Everyone knows that," he said, "but we are not responsible for that. All we do is sell grapes. There is nothing illegal about that."

His attention was called to a letter sent by his firm to the growers of California under date of July 28, stating the needs of the Boston market. One paragraph of the letter read:

It is well to have in mind that California grapes which cost \$2 per lug will produce juice at a cost of approximately \$1 per gallon. Of course, this is cheap, having in mind the fact that the substitute for this juice cannot be obtained for many times that price.

"Just what is that juice and that substitute?" the reporter asked.

The fruit distributor laughed. "You'll have to use your own imagination for that," he said. "It would be hard to say."

Isn't it a fact, that the California grape growers are now getting from \$50 to \$100 a ton for the same grapes that they could not sell for more than \$8 to \$10 a ton before prohibition, simply because now they are selling to individual buyers outside a big combine such as the wine interests used to be in?

Yes, that is true.

Then it would seem that prohibition has been a benefit to the viticulturists. Yet it is known that they are violently opposed to prohibition. What is the reason for that?

He offered no reason.

Isn't it because in spite of the high prices they are receiving for their grapes they are unable to dispose of their entire crops under prohibition, and because of this aren't they making frantic efforts to extend the sale of wine grapes, for the illegal manufacture of wine such as these Italians practice?

Word "Wine" Avoided in Letters

He indicated that some such fact must be true, but seemed unwilling to commit himself. While he talked freely of "wine grapes," the term is used constantly among fruit dealers in Boston, it was noted that this is carefully changed to "open-lug grapes" in all letters and publications.

Another angle of the situation was touched upon by Miss Armada Leonard, a field worker of the Family Welfare Society, who knows intimately life in Boston's Italian quarter. She said:

The manufacture of wine by Italians is emphatically not a result of prohibition. Italians have always made wine in their homes. To them it seems no more wrong than making tea, and prohibition has done little to stop them. Though as a nation Italians are temperate users of wine, it is true that many of the younger generation in America are taking to the use of spirits, which is said to be a natural step from wine-drinking.

But what has developed very recently among the Italians here, that they are manufacturing more wine than for-

the miners in April with money in the bank, which could be carefully hoarded. Prohibition shut the saloons, so that miners could not congregate in them and spend what they had, and more, to ease down their excitement over the strike. Prohibition kept the men from acts of violence, resulting formerly in public feeling being turned against them.

Speaking more broadly, Mr. Gompers, prohibition keeps the mass of your men from being demoralized by drink, and made amenable to the control of their votes by crafty capital working through unscrupulous politicians.

Now, Mr. Gompers, do you, with your wine and beer program, want to bring the old days back? Of course not. But your plan will surely bring back the old system. In this country, the Government will not handle the sales of liquor. Then drinking shops must, for groceries and drug stores will not, but wine and beer shops will sell liquor on the sly. The saloon was always a law-breaker for gain.

Don't you think, Mr. Gompers, you should let well enough alone, and call it your wine and beer propaganda movement?

merly and what they cannot drink themselves they are selling to others—to Americans and people of many nationalities in the city. It has been customary for the Italian families to go heavily into debt if necessary each year at about this time in order to buy grapes, and now they have discovered that they can make "easy money" instead of piling up debts, and are constantly increasing their production of wine. It is hard to impress upon them that what they are doing is illegal.

Don't you think that if a policeman catches you doing this you will be arrested and taken to court and probably put in jail? I ask them, but the almost universal reply is that the policeman knows about it already, and "What if we are arrested? What if we are fined \$50? That isn't much, when with so little trouble we can make \$500." A few jail sentences would have a healthy effect.

Federal prohibition enforcement officers stated that while the wine sale is not yet on last year they are across some wine when making raids with dry legislation as it stands, however, they pointed out that it is impossible to make raids or arrests unless definite evidence of a sale is obtained. Thus, while it is more difficult to deal with the wine traffic than with other forms of bootlegging, it is a hard task to stop the manufacture of wine for home consumption, although this is in direct violation of the Volstead Act.

Viticulturists, they say, seem to be pushing the sale of grapes for the illicit traffic both as a means of marketing their crop and in order to discourage prohibition. In the hope of this, they are reopening the wineries, instead of turning to the manufacture of sirups, grape juice, and other legal products.

Injury to Labor by Dry Law Denied

"Prohibition has not caused so much as a ripple in the labor market," is the answer of Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to a recent statement issued by the Boston Central Labor Union which referred to "the loss of employment to thousands caused by prohibition," and blamed the Anti-Saloon League for bringing about this condition. Mr. Davis' statement follows:

The liquor industry employed 62,920 men, according to the Statistical Abstract of the United States. Of these, over three-fourths were engaged in occupations not at all peculiar to the manufacture of liquor. There were 7,000 bottlers, and with many more are at present employed in the soft-drink industry.

There were 3,000 stationary engineers, who can be elected to work in any factory as in a brewery or distillery. Blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, electricians, machinists, painters, plumbers, firemen and other mechanics were in this total of 62,920. None of them depends upon the liquor industry for their livelihood. The old brewery teamster can deliver milk as well as "boozie."

Only 15,000 brewers, malsters, distillers and rectifiers had to get a new kind of job. According to the United States Census figures, every year 10,000 mechanics must change their occupation because of labor-saving machinery or other social changes. Since prohibition arrived during an industrial boom, these men had the most favorable opportunity possible to learn a decent trade. If they failed to make good at a constructive instead of a destructive business, the fault is easily determined.

The 100,000 bartenders reported by federal census takers never produced anything. Soda fountains opened channels of employment for some of them.

With prohibition nearly all the breads in the country went out of business and the greatest step in solution of the social evil problem was taken. That was one phase of the liquor business well as "boozie."

Prohibition diverted millions of dollars from "boozie" to business. That money is still being spent in trade. Working men and working women are drawing wages because bootlegging, shoemakers, clothing makers, all the really productive business of the country is being increased and maintained through buying and selling money which once went to the bartender.

Even if the wet argument was true, and prohibition had thrown hosts of men out of work without counterbalancing this with an improvement in the labor market, peace threw still more out of work, reduced wages greatly, bankrupted corporations, caused industrial depression, etc., because of the war, high wages and overtime employment with general prosperity were the rule. But peace, like prohibition, meant slaving uncounted lives, giving to wives their husbands, and their fathers to little children.

Mr. Davis declared that prohibition has done much for the former workers in the liquor trades. This is borne out by study made by the Life Extension Institute of New York City. The explanation of this, he asserts, is not that the duties of these men were in any way hazardous, but because they were exposed more to liquor, they were tempted to indulge in liquor.

Some Large Rail Systems Refuse to Consider Peace Agreement

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Refusal by a number of the country's biggest railway systems to enter into the Ward-Willard-Jewell plan for ending the strike on the basis of separate and individual agreements, developed an element of considerable uncertainty today over the scope and effectiveness of the peace program.

While some of the larger systems had rejected flatly the plan, others, however, notably the Chicago, North Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, virtually had completed arrangements for restoring

INDUSTRY TO AID COAL REGULATION

National Chamber of Commerce
Pledges Support to Administration in Fuel Problems

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Consideration of a program of voluntary action to limit coal prices and effect the most advantageous distribution of fuel supplies was the purpose of a conference in which nearly 500 representatives of business, industry, railroads, public utilities and the Government met today at the Department of Commerce.

Invitations for the conference were issued by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, on behalf of the President's fuel committee, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with a view to considering such measures of co-operation as will insure a speedy return of the coal situation to normal.

Specifically the conference considered measures not only for the expedition of coal movement but also for the voluntary limiting of coal stocks accumulated by business and industrial consumers as well as for the diversion to general market requirements of coal normally produced only for certain industries.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The prices being charged by bituminous coal dealers are an outrage on the public, it was asserted today by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Any consumer can figure out how much he is being mulcted by a simple mathematical calculation. The coal costs at the mine from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a ton and \$2.50 can be added for distribution costs. Add to that the freight charge and anything above the total obtained is unwarranted.

Prices running up to \$13.50 are being charged for bituminous coal, it is asserted, which is obviously far more than is fair. As soon as Congress acts upon the so-called "embargo bill," which finally has been agreed upon by the conferees of both houses, the Administration is prepared to go on with the organization of the Federal Fuel Administration Bureau, and the Government then will be in a position to exercise better control over prices at the mines. At present, however, they pointed out that now, although there seems to be less profiteering than farther down the line.

BIG BROTHERHOODS IN WAGE PACT WITH NEW YORK CENTRAL

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued efforts to bring about a return to the former practice of direct negotiations and amicable settlement of the road officers have felt that the public interest in this period of fast returning industrial activity demanded that the conflicts of the companies and their employees be composed on a just and lasting basis that will guarantee uninterrupted service and insure economical and efficient operation.

It has been in a spirit of keen realization of the existing extraordinary conditions in this country that the New York Central management has directed its efforts and is now approaching also a settlement of the shopmen's controversy.

The country is entering a period of industrial revival. With winter ahead stoppage of coal pining for five months requires that this vital resource must be moved in an unprecedentedly short time. The farmers have large crops to dispose of and it is of prime importance that they be protected in reaching their markets. Swift and efficient transportation is the foundation and the substance of the nation's life.

Many Lines Operated

The New York Central lines which serve about 40 per cent of the population including the Great Central States and New England in meeting the situation have in recent weeks transported a very large and constantly increasing tonnage.

Since the shopmen's strike commenced on July 1, this railroad system has contracted for 250 new locomotives. Early this year there were purchased 15 locomotives and 19,000 new box cars. The public may rest assured that no effort or cost will be spared to protect essential traffic and render the utmost service.

The lines operated by the New York Central, which are affected by the settlement, include: New York Central Lines, east; New York Central Lines, west; Michigan Central; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Boston & Albany; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie; Toledo & Ohio Central; Cincinnati Northern; Kanawha & Michigan; Lake Erie & Eastern; Rutland Railroad of Vermont; Indiana Harbor Belt & Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute.

Mr. Lee said he was informed a meeting between officials of the Pennsylvania and representatives of its trainmen and conductors was being held today in Pittsburgh and he understood the road was ready to sign new contracts.

Executives of various eastern roads, most of whom have professed themselves unaffected by the Chicago terms, said to be acceptable to certain western roads, described the meeting with New York Central leaders as the first skirmish in a drive to break down eastern opposition to a settlement. Advice received from Chicago indicated that B. M. Jewell, spokesman for the strikers, was expected here.

Some Large Rail Systems Refuse to Consider Peace Agreement

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Refusal by a number of the country's biggest railway systems to enter into the Ward-Willard-Jewell plan for ending the strike on the basis of separate and individual agreements, developed an element of considerable uncertainty today over the scope and effectiveness of the peace program.

While some of the larger systems had rejected flatly the plan, others, however, notably the Chicago, North Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, virtually had completed arrangements for restoring

strikers at once to their former jobs under terms of the separate settlement plan.

Negotiations were in progress with several roads in an effort by shop craft officials to effect additional settlement. Strike leaders were said to be addressing communications to some of the unwilling roads asking them to reconsider their rejections.

Among the larger systems said to have closed the door against the settlement plan today were: Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Norfolk & Western, Southern Pacific, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and subsidiary lines.

Other roads still outside the agreement today included: Central of Georgia; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Erie; Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville; Missouri Pacific; Frisco; Wabash; Santa Fe; Chicago, Great Western and numerous others.

About 50 roads generally were understood to have accepted the settlement proposals with the Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, New York Central Lines, Southern and Seaboard Air Line, Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, among the larger systems in the agreement.

W. H. Fidelity, president of the Northwestern, and B. B. Greer, vice-president of the Milwaukee, expressed the hope that many of their shop men would be back on their jobs today over the entire systems. The Northwestern employs about 12,000 men and the C. M. & St. P. about 15,000.

Meanwhile Harry M. Daugherty's staff of lawyers in the injunction proceedings before Judge Wilkerson, speeded up efforts to complete their evidence tomorrow.

New Haven's Position

Said to Be Unchanged

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—That no negotiations are in progress and no agreement will or can be reached with former employees of the mechanical department who went on strike July 1, was a reiteration of the attitude of the management towards its striking shopmen, in a statement issued by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad today.

This statement closed with these words: "Our position, as stated repeatedly, is unchanged. Any former employee who desires to re-enter our service must make application in the usual way. If vacancy exists for which he is qualified he will be given the same consideration as any other applicant for work, and will take his place in the seniority roster from the date of his last entry into our service."

FUND IS RAISED IN HERRIN CASE

Illinois Chamber of Commerce
Appeal Is Met

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Thirty Illinois counties already have pledged their full quota in the efforts being made by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce to raise funds for prosecution of the participants in the Herrin massacre. Early in the morning of Sept. 15, the executive committee of the chamber, in which the atrocities took place.

"Money was never raised more easily for any cause than for this," Harvey Hill, secretary of the state chamber, today said. The larger cities of the State responded immediately to the call went out, and the smaller population communities are well on the way toward raising their allotment. Almost sufficient money has been raised, he announced. Offers were received from commercial organizations and others outside the State, but these were declined.

"Since the trouble took place in this State, we are going to clean it up alone, and pay the bills," Mr. Hill said. "William County seems to want to let the matter rest; in fact, there is no one there who seems to have the courage to undertake the initiative in raising that county's allotment."

"In the meantime, Edward Brundage, Attorney-General, is working in close touch with our committee and we are all satisfied with the progress inasmuch as between 50 and 60 indictments thus far have been returned."

World Eliminate Strikes

Why should not the public, in the interest of both the railways and their employees, and especially in its own interest, require these controversies to be settled by peaceable means instead of by these barbarous struggles in the public place, with all their accompaniments of intimidation, violence, and even arson and murder?

It is said by labor leaders that to prohibit strikes would be to require compulsory service by railway employees and reduce them to slaves. No more absurd argument was ever made. To require arbitration and prohibit strikes would be merely to require railway employees to submit their cause to impartial adjudication and to forbid them, through labor unions or otherwise, from expressing railway service in some form for the express purpose of interrupting transportation.

The shopmen's strike must forever settle the question whether nationwide strikes on our railroads are possible or even probable. One has now occurred. Others will occur unless the public prevents them. The shop employees' strike has raised squarely the question whether the public will have railroad labor controversies settled by arbitration or strikes, and the public must answer it in one way or another.

If a law forbidding strikes against an arbitration award is adopted, will it be, or can it be enforced? The public can and will enforce such a law if it is disposed to do so.

MOVE TO IMPEACH
WILL BE ARGUED

House Committee to Hear Charges Against Mr. Daugherty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Impeachment charges against Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, as the result of his petition for an injunction in the cases of striking railway employees, as presented to the House on Monday by Oscar Keller, (R.) Representative from Minnesota, will be considered by the judiciary committee at a meeting tomorrow at which Mr. Keller will be heard.

The call for the meeting was issued today by Andrew J. Volstead, chairman, after a brief conference with Mr. Keller who said he to the House in asking for an investigation that he was prepared to go before the com-

WISCONSIN TO ALTER TAXES

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 15.—General revision of the Wisconsin tax laws which have remained practically unchanged since 1911 will be taken by the 1923 Legislature, with the first discussion of the proposed alterations to be one of the concerns of the party platform conventions here September 19.

ROOSEVELT LOG HOUSE PLANNED

BLUE RIDGE, N. C., Sept. 15.—Scout executives in session here will present plans to the National Assembly for the erection at Oyster Bay, N. Y., of a replica of the house occupied by Theodore Roosevelt on a South Dakota ranch. Logs for the lodge would be contributed by boy scouts from all over the country.

FIGHT ON CARRIERS DECLARED MENACE

Public Willingness to Approve
Adverse Railroad Legislation
Deplored by Speaker

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 15.—"One of the greatest present menaces to the prosperity of the United States, if not actually the greatest," said Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age, in an address before the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce today, "is the unwillingness of large classes of the people to accept any result of Government regulation which is not directly adverse to the development of the railroads." He continued:

One class of people, which is largely represented in the middle west, is attacking the valuation of the railroads made by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the ground that it is too large, and seeking legislation largely to reduce it. They are doing much the same thing as that other class, composed of railway employees, that strike to interrupt the transportation of the country rather than accept the decision of the Railroad Labor Board when it awards reductions of wages.

The complaint that the railroads are greatly overvalued and the demand that a valuation of them be made as a basis for regulation of their rates have come chiefly from this middle western country where there is now a strong feeling for important changes in the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act and reduction of the valuation of the railroads made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Information upon which the valuation was based was not gathered, as many people have been led to believe, under the Esch-Cummins law. It was all gathered under the provisions of a law passed in 1913. The railroads did not get that law passed. They opposed it. Its author was Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, the most persistent critic of the railroads ever in public life. All the Esch-Cummins law was to do was to direct the commission to make use in 1920 of all the information it had gathered under the La Follette law.

The railroads showed that the investment in their properties as indicated by their books up to Dec. 31, 1913, exceeded \$20,000,000,000. The statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the same date showed that the net capitalization of the railroads was above \$15,000,000,000. The commission, using the information it had gathered under the La Follette valuation law, placed upon the railroads a valuation of \$18,900,000,000.

Large Losses Foreseen

For the public to cause Congress to adopt legislation to set aside and greatly reduce the valuation made by the very body which the public delegated to make it, as some persons now advocate, would be for the public to stultify itself by refusing to accept the results of its own policy.

There are those who advocate Government ownership as a solution of the railway problem. All those who favor Government ownership also advocate an enormous reduction of the valuation and a corresponding reduction in the net return allowed the railroads. If this policy should be adopted it would mean the virtual destruction of the Government ownership of the country. In the meantime enormous losses would be caused to all classes of our people because of the inability of the railroads to handle commerce. It would be better and fairer to adopt Government ownership now than to adopt the policy of regulation with respect to valuation. It is better to accept all decisions which the Government took the railroads now might provide the additional facilities needed at the expense of the taxpayers, while to adopt the policy of regulation with respect to valuation advocated by some would make it impossible for anybody to provide the needed facilities while that policy was in effect.

There is this difference between those who advocate regulation of the valuation of the railroads made by the Interstate Commerce Commission and those who advocate the decision of the Railroad Labor Board. Practically all who would reduce the valuation advocated its being made, while the railway labor unions opposed the creation of the Railroad Labor Board. The two classes are alike, however, in their willingness to accept all decisions which the Government made in their favor, and in their unwillingness to accept any decisions that they regard as against them.

Why should not the public, in the interest of both the railways and their employees, and especially in its own interest, require these controversies to be settled by peaceable means instead of by these barbarous struggles in the public place, with all their accompaniments of intimidation, violence, and even arson and murder?

It is said by labor leaders that to prohibit strikes would be to require compulsory service by railway employees and reduce them to slaves. No more absurd argument was ever made. To require arbitration and prohibit strikes would be merely to require railway employees to submit their cause to impartial adjudication and to forbid them, through labor unions or otherwise, from expressing railway service in some form for the express purpose of interrupting transportation.

The shopmen's strike must forever settle the question whether nationwide strikes on our railroads are possible or even probable. One has now occurred. Others will occur unless the public prevents them. The shop employees' strike has raised squarely the question whether the public will have railroad labor controversies settled by arbitration or strikes, and the public must answer it in one way or another.

If a law forbidding strikes against an arbitration award is adopted, will it be, or can it be enforced? The public can and will enforce such a law if it is disposed to do so.

MOVE TO IMPEACH
WILL BE ARGUED

House Committee to Hear Charges Against Mr. Daugherty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Impeachment charges against Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, as the result of his petition for an injunction in the cases of striking railway employees, as presented to the House on Monday by Oscar Keller, (R.) Representative from Minnesota, will be considered by the judiciary committee at a meeting tomorrow at which Mr. Keller will be heard.

The call for the meeting was issued today by Andrew J. Volstead, chairman, after a brief conference with Mr. Keller who said he to the House in asking for an investigation that he was prepared to go before the com-

WISCONSIN TO ALTER TAXES

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 15.—General revision of the Wisconsin tax laws which have remained practically unchanged since 1911 will be taken by the 1923 Legislature, with the first discussion of the proposed alterations to be one of the concerns of the party platform conventions here September 19.

ROOSEVELT LOG HOUSE PLANNED

BLUE RIDGE, N. C., Sept. 15.—Scout executives in session here will present plans to the National Assembly for the erection at Oyster Bay, N. Y., of a replica of the house occupied by Theodore Roosevelt on a South Dakota ranch. Logs for the lodge would be contributed by boy scouts from all over the country.

SECRETARY HOOVER PREDICTS STRIKE RECOVERY IN 60 DAYS

Necessity for Immediate Larger Coal Production to Compensate for Months of Loss

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—While the outlook for general prosperity is infinitely better now than it was a year ago and while the settlement of the coal and railroad strikes have undoubtedly given an impetus to business, the results of the strikes will be overcome for 60 days. That is it will be that long before industry and the trade of the country are in full swing, according to the Department of Commerce.

However, Mr. Hoover emphasized the fact that "while the losses to the country, due to the two great strikes, are considerable, they are easily overestimated. The estimate of current coal miners' wages lost in the five months is not a correct basis for estimation of the loss because over a period of 18 months we will probably consume approximately the same amount of coal."

"In other words the miners will work more days in the week and produce more coal in the next six or eight months than they would have produced if there had been no strike and thus the wage roll of the next six or eight months will be larger and will, in a considerable degree, compensate the loss during the suspension."

"The real loss would lie more in the loss of productivity in industries that have, or might have, to close down as a result of the coal strike. If all our industries can be kept in

mittance and present evidence in support of his charges. There was no indication as to whether the Attorney-General would be represented. The hearing will be public.

Members of the committee said Mr. Keller would be given every opportunity to present any evidence he might possess.

Mr. Volstead declined to comment on reports from Atlantic City that the American Federation of Labor would seek to bring about impeachment of both the Attorney-General and Judge Wilkerson in connection with injunction proceedings.

Organized Labor to Carry Fight Against Mr. Daugherty to Polls

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor (yesterday formally inaugurated plans for impeachment of Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, and Federal Judge Wilkerson, in connection with the Chicago injunction proceedings and for bringing "this unconstitutional conduct of the Attorney-General and Judge Wilkerson into every congressional election."

Samuel Gompers already had approved the impeachment suggestion of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City and had given his support to the movement for impeachment begun in the House of Representatives.

A statement of the council's action, dictated by Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

The council today opened its campaign against all who prove untrue to the people's constitutional rights and who would use their positions of public trust to promote purposes foreign to and in conflict with the legitimate functions delegated to them in representative capacities.

Then followed the announcement of the council's demand for impeachment of the Government officials because of their actions in obtaining the injunction against the striking rail shop crafts unions, and their avowed intention to carry the question into national wide politics.

"Every possible effort will be made to arouse the people of America to the necessity that government by injunction must stop," Mr. Gompers' statement continued, "and that constitutional government by law must govern, if we are to perpetuate as a government of free people."

"The executive council is not concerned further with what Attorney-General Daugherty and

REFORM PROGRAM
BLOCKED IN CUBAUnited States Anxious for Action
on Rehabilitation as Planned
by General Crowder

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The United States is concerned deeply at the obstructionist tactics of the Cuban Congress in attempting to thwart the reform program inaugurated by the Cuban Government with a view to bringing about the financial rehabilitation of Cuba. It is officially announced by the State Department. An effort is being made, it is said, to defeat the purpose of certain corrective legislation by introducing amendments which would render nugatory measures which this Government believes to be absolutely essential for the prosperity of Cuba.

The action of Congress is taken, it is pointed out, in the face of the fact that the reform program has the endorsement of all well wishers of Cuba, including most of the leading Cuban citizens and the Cuban press, all elements of which have realized for some time that the plan as presented in the Cuban Congress is vitally necessary for stamping out corruption.

Despite the serious nature of the situation created by the congressional opposition, the State Department still is sure that affairs can be satisfactorily adjusted. The utmost confidence is reposed in Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, personal representative of President Harding in Cuba, and the hope is expressed that "it will still be possible for Cuba to carry out the reforms in the manner suggested by him and in this way avoid the serious situation which otherwise inevitably would arise."

The reform program in question is understood to have been formulated largely at the suggestion of General Crowder and was submitted to the Cuban Government in a manner which has been characterized in some quarters as constituting a virtual ultimatum. The program includes the passage and execution of five fundamental measures:

First, a bill providing for the modification of certain provisions of the civil law and the suspension of others, which would enable the Executive to organize rapidly and effectively all the executive departments and particularly the service of collecting revenues and controlling expenditures.

Second, a bill providing for a better and stricter system of accounting.

Third, a bill creating a permanent committee for the investigation and precise definition of the Government's floating indebtedness.

Fourth, a bill rendering more effective certain portions of the judicial procedure and facilitating the removal of members of the judiciary.

Fifth, a bill evolved from and based upon the financial program recently proposed by Señor Despuig, Secretary of the Treasury, providing for the contracting of a foreign loan for the settlement of the floating indebtedness and the initiation of the public works, together with the creation of new taxes for the service of a loan.

This program already has made some little progress through the two chambers, but the forces of reaction now apparently have combined in an effort to prevent its consummation.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY
KILLED BY MOSLEM

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.—The Rev. L. S. Gates, member of the American Marathi Mission, was killed at Bijapur on Sept. 7 by a Muhammadan.

The mission had occupied this Muhammadan land, but Mr. Gates had decided to vacate it owing to the vexatious restraints placed on the missionaries by the owner of the land.

PALESTINE MANDATE PRAISED
BERLIN, Aug. 22 (Special).—A huge mass demonstration has been held in Berlin at the Bluecherstrasse to celebrate the ratification of the Palestine Mandate, and also in connection with the completion of 25 years since the first Zionist Congress was called together at Basel. The great hall was packed and a large overflow meeting had to be held as well. Scenes of great enthusiasm took place.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY
AIMS TO GIVE POLITICAL UNITYConference of Republics Called to Ratify Agreement
for Stabilizing Affairs

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—An important step toward stabilizing the Central American republics through economic and political co-operation has been taken by Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, according to an official announcement made here today, to the effect that the presidents of these countries have signed a treaty providing for arbitration of all outstanding controversies, for a conference of Central American republics to be held in December, and for reciprocal friendly action on such matters as tariff and exchange.

The treaty, which was signed on board the American warship Tacoma, on Aug. 22, was also signed by the American ministers to the countries involved. The republics which have not yet become signatories to the compact are to be invited to do so, completing a new union of Central American republics.

Details of the plan are to be worked out at the December conference which has been called for the purpose of bringing about "the future political unification of Central America."

The list of subjects up for discussion includes free exchanges, unification of currency, unification of tariffs and means of communication and it is expected that the plenipotentiaries of the five countries will arrive at a definite agreement which will be embodied in further supplementary treaties.

One of the most important provisions of the treaty between Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras deals with

WAR PERIL SEEN
IN NEW DIPLOMACYMr. Root, in "Foreign Affairs,"
Warns of Untrained Democracy

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The first issue of "Foreign Affairs," the new American quarterly review issued by the Council on Foreign Relations, contains an article by Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, who sees a war peril in too much publicity and open diplomacy in an untrained democracy.

"The control of foreign relations by modern democracies," writes Mr. Root, "creates a new and pressing demand for popular education in international affairs. In the democratic countries generally the great body of citizens are refusing to wait until negotiations are over, or policies are acted upon, or even determined. They demand to know what is going on and to have an opportunity to express their opinions at all stages of diplomatic proceedings."

"The usefulness of this new department is subject to one inevitable condition—that is, that the democracy which is undertaking to direct the business of diplomacy shall learn the fundamentals and essential facts and principles upon which the relations of nations depend. Without such a knowledge there can be no intelligent discussion and consideration of foreign policy and diplomatic conduct. Misrepresentation will have a clear field, and ignorance and error will make wild work with foreign relations."

"When foreign affairs are ruled by democracies the danger of war will be in mistaken beliefs. The world will be the gainer by the change, for, while there is no human way to prevent a king from having a bad heart, there is a human way to prevent a people from having an erroneous opinion."

Archibald Cary Coolidge of Harvard University is editor of the new magazine and Hamilton Fish Armstrong is managing editor. John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, is chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations.

MOTOR INDUSTRY
EMPLOYS 2,250,000Production for Year Estimated at
2,000,000 Machines

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15 (Special).—"Present prosperity in the automobile business means employment for 2,250,000 people," said Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, speaking before the convention of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers Association here today.

In addition to the 200,000 men working in the automobile plants, to the hundreds of thousands of professional chauffeurs and drivers and of retail garage employees, there are about 250,000 accessory factory workers, 150,000 tire dealers and salesmen and thousands more in allied retail trades.

One can realize also the effect on other industries by the fact that 22 per cent of the annual production of iron and steel, 20 per cent of tin, 16 per cent of the output of copper and 30 per cent of plate glass manufacture are used in the making of motor cars and motor trucks. Factories making parts and accessories for these vehicles for the past four months have been the largest for any similar period on record.

This year's production should exceed 2,000,000 cars and trucks. Our reports show an increasing use of motor vehicles over the highways, not alone in the use of passenger cars, but trucks and motor busses. Over 500,000 persons motor-camped over our national parks during the past year. Motor bus lines are now running regularly in 108 of the largest cities.

PRESIDENT HEADS POLICE FORCE
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A White House police force is provided for under a bill signed yesterday by President Harding. The measure transfers from the District of Columbia police department 33 men who have been on duty in the White House grounds. The President will be the nominal head of the new organization.

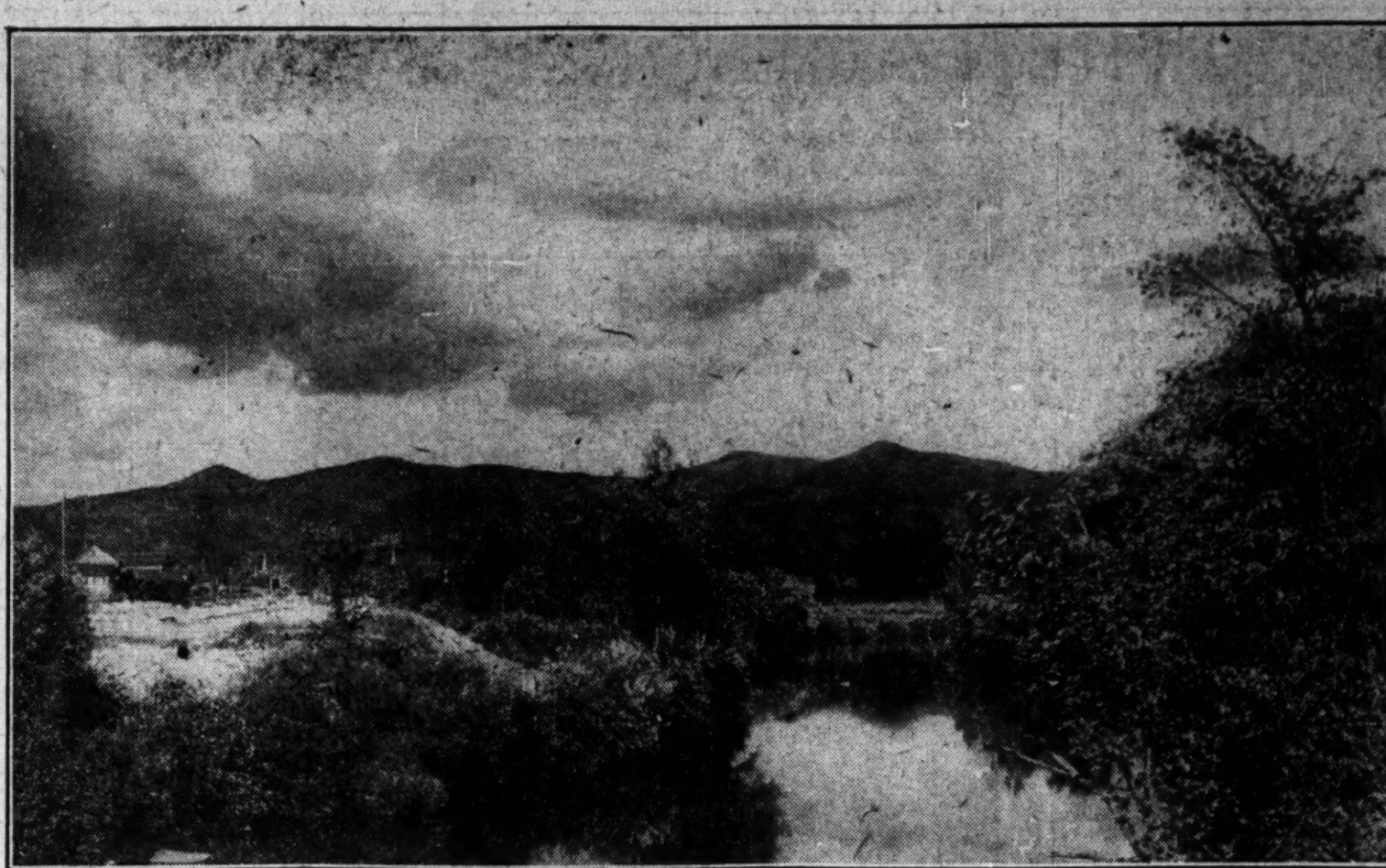
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Main Green Mountain Range, Near Rutland, Vt., With Glimpse of Otter Creek, Showing Characteristic Flat Cone of Mt. Killington and Some Unusual Cloud and Water Effects

WEALTHY DRY LAW
BREAKERS SCORED"Meanest and Lowest Crime,"
Says Samuel S. McClure

KINGSTON, R. I., Sept. 15 (Special).—Samuel S. McClure, publicist, speaking at the Governor's Day exercises at state fair here yesterday, said:

"The meanest and lowest crime, in my opinion, is the way some people of means are allowed to trample on the Eighteenth Amendment."

He quoted Abraham Lincoln's saying, "Those who break the laws of their fathers and fear up the charter of liberty of their children."

His address was a plea for preparedness. "The tragedy of life," he said, "is not the struggle between right and wrong. It is the struggle between right and right. The Japanese and Chinese are right and we are right, too, and the strongest battalions will win. If we allow Asiatics to come in we must suffer them to mix with us or face racial hatred."

Mr. McClure said that at the same time nothing can be more unfair than to keep one-half of the population of the globe in Japan, China and India living on land which is insufficient to keep them from starvation.

The largest cost of the war, Mr. McClure said, was due to the fact that the two greatest nations engaged in it were unprepared.

RUM AND GOLD FOUND
ON CAPTURED CRAFT

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The dry navy today captured two alleged rum-running schooners, with cargoes worth about \$150,000 and \$40,000 in gold aboard, near the entrance to New York Harbor, as well as an unnamed launch which sank while it was being towed into port. Another schooner and a swift power boat escaped. The schooners captured were the Etta B. out of Nassau, and the Duena, hailing from Nova Scotia.

Dry agents said they found \$50,000 worth of liquor aboard the first and about \$100,000 worth, as well as the gold aboard the second. The Etta B. was captured four miles south of Rockaway and the Duena nine miles east of Long Branch, N. J. Both crews were detained.

The motorboat, identified only by the number 3941, was caught by the Newberry, and 50 cases were salvaged before she sank.

TZECH FLAG FLIES
IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—For the first time on record an ocean going ship flying the Tzechoslovak flag has entered New York harbor. The ship is the freighter Legie, whose home port is Prague.

The Legie has an interesting record. Formerly a Japanese vessel it was bought by Tzechoslovak soldiers then operating in Siberia out of savings from their military pay. It is of steel construction and of about 6000 tons burden.

Captain Wosecek, master of the ship, discharged a cargo of English coal in Providence and came to South Brooklyn to load a cargo of wheat for Genoa under a charter by Brodsky of Sovak, Inc., New York agents for the owners. While in port, the officers and crew will be entertained at Sokol Hall, 420 East Seventy-Fifth Street, at a dinner next Tuesday evening by the Tzechoslovaks of New York.

CIVIL WAR SOCIETY TO MEET

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 14.—Plans are assuming shape for the annual state convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to be held here Sept. 27 and 28. More than 20 chapters will be represented, with a large aggregation from the southern West Virginia, where the organization has the greatest membership.

GRAIN EXCHANGE BILL PASSED

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It took the Senate yesterday just 15 minutes to pass the Capper-Tincher Bill for regulating grain-futures exchanges. It is aimed chiefly at the Chicago Board of Trade and is supported by the farm bloc in both houses.

HILLS OF VERMONT PROMISE
AN UNUSUAL DISPLAY OF COLORSGreen Mountain Peaks Already Beginning to Show the
First Signs of Autumn

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence).—With here and there a crimson-veined leaf to suggest the autumn, Vermont hills and mountain-sides promise rather more than their usual brave show of foliage. September, more than any other month of the year, reminds Vermonters that the lush greens of June and the full-leaved bravery of August must pass, and the occasional bite of cool, crisp morning air inspires a gentle melancholy.

Not so with fair followers and fans, however, for September is the month of fairs, and thronging thousands foregather about the exhibition pens, stream endlessly through floral halls, arts and crafts buildings and down the midway, while the grand stand throbs to the beat of hands and feet.

Rural and yet urban, the fairs of Vermont bring together all classes and tastes. Vaudeville from the "big time" means nothing to the average fair-goer, yet it is, and the whirling, top-spinning Arabs share with the Queen of the High Wire the plaudits of the grand stand, while the furniture movers hurl their chattels in air as earnestly as the clown acrobats and trapeze artists.

Unique Mountain Vistas
Yet it is not on the fair grounds that Vermont offers her big show. To those who care to drive the less traffic-beaten roads, there are mountain vistas unique and imposing, valleys which wind endlessly between rugged walls of rock and verdure, and peaks which rise above the ranges in impressive form and bulk.

Peculiar to the Green Mountain range, too, are the characteristic outlines which stand out against the sky. Once seen, they remain fixed on the films of memory. They have almost personality in their distinctive qualities.

Vermont mountains are not especially high. Mansfield's unofficial height is 4457 feet, and yet this "crouching lion," as it has been called by romantic admirers, is near Montpelier and dominates the landscape of three counties. The hotel on this rugged peak is more of an irregular hogback, really—is immortalized by Mr. Howells in "The Landlord at Lion's Head," the building being located just back of what was then considered as the head of the sleeping lion. Today, they prefer to see in the outline of the mountain the semblance of a man's profile, so they call the abrupt peak above the hotel the nose and the farthest-away height the chin. Below the mountain is one of the show places of the State, Smugglers Notch, with its Elephant's Head rock, its spring of ice-cold water (200 gallons to the minute) and its traditions of smuggling in the early days of customs duties. "Good auto roads make this mountain and pass easily accessible."

Almost immediately across the valley of the Winooski River is Camel's Hump, a single peak which presents from at least three points of the compass the shape of a camel's hump. This is reached by a three-mile hike of easy climbing and is provided with shelters and conveniences by the Green Mountain Club. One of the finest views in Vermont is from Bolton Falls, looking up the Winooski to the Hump.

Mt. Killington, near Rutland, is rated the highest mountain in the State by some surveys, but is set down in guide books as the second in altitude (4241 feet). Its distinctive outline is a flattened cone, showing at the height of the topmost peak a bare rounded, rock-pyramid that towers above the range, but at most angles seems of less height. It is only after the top of the cone is reached that its majestic proportions become apparent. On a clear day, the view from Killington is unsurpassed in New England, affording a sweep that includes Lake Champlain, the Adirondacks in New York, the Richelieu and some times a glimpse of the St. Lawrence, the White Mountains of New Hampshire and the heights and valleys of the Vermont Green Mountains, falling at that altitude into their true proportions. In the range with Killington are Pico, Shrewsbury, Nick-

JEWES FORM VILNA BANK

VILNA, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The Vilna Jewish Co-operative Bank for Small Traders has been legally registered in Vilna recently, and is commencing to function immediately. Its purpose is to provide credit for Jewish small traders and thus aid in the work of reconstruction. The capital is divided into shares of 10,000 marks each. Shareholders may hold several shares, but do not obtain thereby more than one vote. The director of the bank is a local authority on economics, Mr. A. G. Sacks. The bank will undertake all ordinary banking business.

There are 475 peaks over 2000 feet high and 441 around 2000, deemed important enough to be shown on official maps and surveys. Not all of these are accessible, but there is a big month's exploration of Vermont mountains, either by auto or, more robustly, with pack and staff over the Long Trail, and the coming six weeks are the best for mountain climbing. When the foliage begins to turn, the riot of color on the sides of the hills and peaks is the biggest show of the year.

Our 14th
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Begins Next Monday

Featuring New Fall and Winter Apparel at a Guaranteed
Saving of 10 to 25 Per Cent.

FRANK & SEDER
Fifth Avenue and Smithfield, Pittsburgh

A. W. Smith Flower Stores Company
Florists
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
AND CONTRACTORS
General Office:
Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

WORLD POLICING
ALLIANCE IS MADEInternational Organization Is
Formed as Crime Deterrent

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—An international co-operative body for promoting police efficiency throughout all countries, and to be known as the world police conference came into being yesterday at the national police conference.

Delegates who thought membership in the conference would mean interference with the local operation of police departments, were told that the world conference would in no sense seek to regulate the methods of police departments as individual organizations, but would exist simply as a medium for co-operation in checking crime.

As none of the delegates from foreign countries came instructed to join such a world organization, it was decided to accept members as rapidly as applications were received. The present membership of the organization is comprised only of the heads of police departments of cities of this country.

A committee of one was appointed to devise a secret, confidential code to be used by the world organization.

FORD PLANTS CLOSE
TOMORROW UNLESS
ORDER IS RESCINDED

DETROIT, Sept. 15.—In response to questions concerning conflicting rumors with regard to the closing of the Ford motor plants tomorrow, E. G. Liebold, personal secretary to Henry Ford today issued the following statement:

"Mr. Ford's statement of several weeks ago that all plants would close Sept. 16 still stands, I believe; he has made no statement to the contrary, and if he has any new plans he surely will issue a new statement."

The 70,000 employees of the company in the Detroit district went to work today hoping a last minute statement from Mr. Ford would keep them on the job.

Mr. Liebold said this morning there was no change in the coal situation so far as the Ford Company was concerned but intimated Mr. Ford might make a statement later in the day that would quiet rumors regarding closing of his plants.

POTATO CROP SAVED
BY FLOCK OF CROWS

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 15.—F. E. Harris and Henry Shaw, two farmers near here, can thank a flock of about 300 crows for what they now believe will prove to be a bumper potato crop.

They had about given up hope of saving the plants from a blight of big green worms when the crows alighted in the field and in a few minutes, according to observers, had picked the worms clean from their four-acre patch.

NEW JUDGES AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The bill recently passed by Congress authorizing the creation of 25 additional judgeships to take care of increased court business was signed yesterday by President Harding.

COAL WILL FOLLOW
TARIFF IN HOUSECongress Rushing Action in
Hope of Reaching Early
Adjournment

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Reconsideration of the tariff conference report in the House today paves the way for a speedy termination of the present session of Congress unless unforeseen obstacles arise in the opinion of regular Republican leaders.

While the two chief controversies in the tariff bill have been practically settled—the dye embargo and potash duties—some difficulty on that score is anticipated in the Senate, where the tariff conference report will be open to points of order. Despite delays at the last moment, the tariff managers said today they had reasons to believe the tariff would be sent to the White House late tomorrow for the President's signature. Even in the event of another delay, it is predicted the bill will become law before the middle of next week.

The House has passed the bonus bill to the Senate, where it will take its turn after the tariff. It will be sent to the President without much discussion.

The anti-lynching bill, which already has passed the House, appears as a stumblingblock. Pressure is being brought to bear for its passage before the election, because of the promise of the Republican Party to Negro voters. It is generally believed the anti-lynching bill will be lost in the shuffle.

With the tariff out of the way the House will consider the Winslow-Cummins coal distribution and anti-profiteering bill conference report. The Winslow-Borah coal commission conference report will follow.

Sundry appropriation bills must be disposed of to take care of emergency needs growing out of new legislation, including the appropriation for the fact-finding coal commission. The river and harbor improvement bill, with an amendment for paying \$5,000,000 cash in settlement for the Cape Cod Canal, also is pending. A lively fight will be made in the House on the canal payment, although the purchase terms have been approved by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Senate.

All this legislation will about clear the congressional decks of pending matter. Prospects of adjournment by Saturday week or during the last week in September looked good to Republican managers.

DRIVERS OF TRUCKS
ARE ASKED TO AID
THE "MAN BEHIND"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A pamphlet entitled "Common Sense on the Highway" has just been issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of bringing about a better degree of courtesy among the million or more truck drivers in the United States.

"It is railroad practice to haul a freighter off on the siding, to let the express go by," says the pamphlet. "It is common sense to let the freighter of the highway, the plunger, the worker, the money-maker, a part of the Nation's commercial system of transportation."

"Remember, you are an engineer with a definite responsibility. You control a highly concentrated piece of machinery. A valuable cargo has temporarily been placed under your care. In your hands is an investment of many thousands of dollars. You are operating over a finely-built highway—your highway—you have one share. But, don't forget that the man in the car behind also has a share in it. There may be 10 cars behind you, 10 shareholders. Is it to be friend or foe? You alone can decide."

Over 100,000 users and operators of trucks in this country have requested that copies of the pamphlet be forwarded to them.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

This New Console
Outfit With
Real Victrola

Shown for the first time in Pittsburgh—Choice of "William and Mary" style, walnut or mahogany finishes. Delivered on a \$5 first payment.

—Rosenbaum

HOFFMANN
LUMBER
CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Widening Interest in Bookplates and Lettering in Great Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 29

THREE new books coming to hand almost simultaneously illustrate the revival, prevalence, and advance of the modern bookplate. The finely etched mechanical armorial bearings used to designate the owner of a book have had their day. They have passed, giving place to a livelier, imaginative and more personal fashion the widespread use of which is one of the best signs of the times. It is important to notice that the modern revival of wood cutting is playing a large part in this.

People realize that the fitness of a bookplate not only lies in its distinctive personal mark of ownership but that it must take its right place as a complement to the quality of type used to print books. Type is a form of relief engraving and the modern designers of bookplates are wise in choosing a relief technique for their designs. Intaglio processes of engraving and etching are not so allied to type in feeling as the woodcut, although in the hands of Dürer, Holbein, Burckhardt and other old masters many fine bookplates were done on copper and steel. But the lamentable decline rapidly started in the eighteenth century and finishing up in the nineteenth century bookplates of a decade or two ago, has happily brought about a healthy revolution not only in technique but in design.

Brangwyn's Designs

In the Bookplate Magazine James Guthrie, who has done so much to create a rallying point for those who love the subject, gives a great deal of precious information to the ever growing numbers of people who desire some poetic, imaginative link between their own personality and the books they possess.

One of the greatest men to take the bookplate seriously is Frank Brangwyn R. A. and the book of his efforts printed by the Morland Press shows what a valuable contribution to the subject his work is.

Most of the bookplates which Brangwyn produces are woodcuts, and Brangwyn proves once again "that size has nothing to do with magnitude." His designs are broad, vigorous, and conceived in that same generous spirit so conspicuous in his frescoes and large paintings.

These little masterpieces of beautiful line and accomplished imagination are a new manifestation of his amazing dexterity. They show by the width of subjects treated that few lines of thought are closed to him and that he can produce a distinctly personal note in each individual work. When one reflects that in a man of Brangwyn's stature is an artist who does not disdain to turn his hand to a subject so largely considered as stationary and unimportant as the "universal providers," and what an immense influence this is bound to be, one looks forward to the promise such a revolution possesses in the hands of artists.

It has another happy augury too, for it is a sign that people who love books are fast recognizing the rightness of a policy which should govern the bookplates that adorn them. This is important, for demand creates supply and the demand for the good thing rests now as always with the public. In this little matter of the bookplate a great many people would go directly to the artist if they only realized he is ready to help them.

"The Bookplate Magazine," "Bookplates by Frank Brangwyn," and "Bookplates by Pickford Waller"; these three books, just to hand, will do much to guide the ordinary man looking for a bookplate into the path where he may "let go the coat-tails of his ancient heroes and do some way-faring on his own account."

Good Lettering Revived

One wonders if readers of these words realize what a change, too, is coming over the printer's craft and its application to modern needs of advertising, book and paper printing. Lettering is one of those things we cannot escape from. Whether we will or no it is constantly before our eyes in the large cities. The responsibility of those who design our letters and posters is therefore great. It has been found from long usage that the Roman letters form the best models for their combination of two important factors, legibility and beauty. For the last years there has been a willful distortion and uglification of letters arising from the desire to command us in an original way to eat So-and-So's food, wear So-and-So's clothes, and live in So-and-So's houses. There has, however, in the last few years taken place in England a tremendous step forward. And paradoxical as it might seem, this going forward is really a harking back to the original fine forms from which all European letters are derived. The movement started by W. H. Smith & Sons is at last bearing fruit, and there are many efforts to-day on the part of printing presses like "The Pelican," the "Cloister," and the "Doves" to give us beautiful letters to look at.

Anyone who looks at an ordinary commercial catalogue of the present day, comparing it with one of 10 years ago, will be astonished at the progress made. And the reason. It is because the artist has been called into the printing works. This year alone has seen two very good men—E. McKnight Kauffer and Herriek take up positions in British printing works where their influence and fine insight as artists is allowed control. The Advertiser's Year Book from America is a monument of good taste brought about by the close study and attention given by commerce in America to artistic methods.

As yet in England there is not enough interest to support a magazine devoted to this vital subject, while in the United States there are about half a dozen. Professor Lethaby and several enthusiasts some years ago made a brave attempt with the imprint. But lack of support ended it.

Now a new venture is to be launched as a monthly called Commercial Art. It is to be hoped this new experiment will do much to better British type and lettering, designs and decorations in newspapers, books, advertisements, wrappers, boxes, and the thousand things which commerce puts into public hands every day, things it is right to demand that the artist shall be employed to beautify. S. K. N.

New Sherlock Holmes Comes to the Screen

New York, Sept. 13

Special Correspondence

IT IS true, undoubtedly, that the Sherlock Holmes stories are good motion picture material. But as yet there has been no photoplay which has done justice to the book as written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. John Barrymore's Sherlock Holmes was a conventionalized product, in which the master detective was pictured as a young Adonis who looked mysterious on all occasions and posed about languidly. There was no hint of the shrewd deductions, of the knife-like clearness of thought of Sir Arthur's detective.

The latest Sherlock Holmes story to reach the screen is "The Hound of the Baskervilles," presented by R-C Pictures, directed by Maurice Elvey, and made in England. It was shown for the first time in New York at the Capitol Theater, and drew large audiences. If they disapproved of the Barrymore performance, they were not disappointed in the Holmes of Eille Norwood, the English actor who played the part of the great detective. For Norwood looked the part and evidently had modeled his poses and manner of dressing from the Steele drawings which illustrated the most popular edition of the book. But in spite of the fact that he made his Sherlock Holmes look as we imagine he looked, he failed to dominate the picture as the character dominated the printed page. The audience was confused as to what Holmes really did to solve the mystery of the hound of the Baskervilles. He was shown swooning about, his true, and was given to appearing in strange places when least expected; he was always cool and composed, and sure when others hesitated. But beyond that there was nothing in the picture to show that he himself really solved the mystery.

Not only in this was the film incoherent. Had one never read the story, he would have been at a loss to understand what it was all about. Loose ends floated about everywhere and the director did not seem to think it worth his while to pick them up and bring clarity out of confusion. One had one's curiosity aroused by incidents in the picture, and hopefully looked forward to seeing their significance explained in later developments. But they never were.

Another fault was the vast amount of explanations necessary, and which were made by a series of letters and monologues interspersed with pictures. The use of pantomime, now being so well developed in the United States to convey nuances of emotion, was neglected, and cumbersome subtitles, ponderously used, seemed to be the only resource of the director confronted by the difficulty of making clear in one picture what required several pages of type in the book. He is to be commended, however, for perseverance, for he refused to succumb, and was able to use a lengthy subtitle of explanation.

The hound, clothed in flaming light, which brought destruction to the house of Baskerville, was shown in several long shots cowering about the moor. In the only close-up of him which the director used, he appeared more like a playful puppy eagerly begging a caress from his master, than a fearful figure of doom such as the picture would have us believe him to be.

These, then, were the more obvious faults of the picture. Its virtues, on the other hand, deserve mention. It was a relief to see a picture of English moors and know that we were really looking at them themselves, and not at a piece of waste land near Hollywood where papier-mâché rocks were used to represent Druid stones. It may be unfair, of course, to carp at the plausible deceptions which oftentimes are so cleverly used as to make positive recognition impossible. But there is still a subtle comfort in watching pictures of England taken in England, even although we have no quarrel with the American countryside. The hall of the Baskervilles was also a joy to the eye, and Osborne, the butler, played by Frederick Rayman, was no mean bit of artistry. Lewis Gilbert was sufficiently villainous as John Stapleton, and Betty Campbell as Beryl Stapleton was distracted and resourceful by turns as the book demanded.

Wallace Reid in "The Ghost Breaker," adapted by Jack Cunningham from the play of the same name by Paul Dickey and Charles Goddard, had innumerable chances for the light, peppery comedy in which he excels, but either by his own misinterpretation of the part he played, or by poor direction, most of them were missed.

The picture was entertaining enough at times, when it stuck to the matter at hand, and let the imagination of the audience do a little mild work. But unnecessary footage was taken up by the introduction of minor events and incidents in the lives of the hero and heroine before they met one another.

The story has to do with the fortunes of one Warren Jarvis of Kentucky, who follows the beautiful Donna Maria to Spain to find he treasure supposed to be hidden in her castle. When the picture concerned itself with the



Nathaniel Hawthorne at 31

From a Newly Discovered Portrait by Henry Inman, Which Is Now Hanging in the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

actual events it was entertaining and moved swiftly, but there are parts where it dragged wearily.

Wallace Reid is always good as a comedian in light stories where no special amount of subtle acting is required. More light comedies such as "The Ghost Breaker" are needed on the screen. The public either has an overdose of heavy dramas and "feature pictures," or of comedies in which the only thing at all amusing is the fact that anyone could possibly label them so. Judging from the few samples producers have given us, farce comedy, or even light comedy which still has an idea behind it, is difficult to present in films. George Ade's "Our Leading Citizen" was one of the best examples of comedy we have seen on the screen so far, but there seem no others of any importance being released.

In the meantime, we can be grateful for the Post-Nature pictures, which sometimes give one a surprising glimpse of sheer beauty, both in photography and continually, and the always interesting news reels which lighten the dark mass of an average "heart throb drama" and an alleged "comedy."

Stuarts on the London Stage

The Stuart dynasty appears to be attracting British dramatists just now, and several works dealing with this era are to be staged within the next few months. The most important of these is John Drinkwater's long promised "Mary Stuart," which will be produced at the Everyman Theater, with the costume and scenic designs that were specially prepared by Claude Lovat Fraser. A Mary Queen of Scots drama, "The Borderer," will also be brought to London by Fred Terry, who, some years ago, made a great success with that highly popular Stuart play, "Sweet Nell of Old Drury." Then "Charles the First," which W. G. Wills wrote 50 years ago for Sir Henry Irving, is scheduled for an early revival at the Ambassadors' Theater. This play was revived more than once during Irving's Lyceum regime. From an historical point of view the piece is somewhat marred by the inclusion therein of an offensive caricature of Cromwell, whom the author permits King Charles to dub a "mouthing patriot with an itching palm." The original text, however, will probably be largely rewritten.

Viennese Opera for London

LONDON, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—It is announced that Gruder Guntram, director of the Volksoper, has arranged to bring his entire company to London for a season of two and a half months. It is probable, however, that a part of the company's stay in England may be spent in visiting the larger provincial towns. The program is not yet definitely settled, but the different works to be presented will all be of a "light" nature.

Fred Niblo, who directed "Blood and Sand," with Valentino, has made a change in his production plans. He was to have made a screen version of "Captain Applejack"; instead he will film "The Famous Mrs. Fair," a popular stage vehicle of Henry Miller and Blanche Bates, and later will direct "Captain Applejack." Mr. Niblo is now at work on the scenario for "The Famous Mrs. Fair."

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There has been added to the collections of the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., a recently discovered oil portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne. The artist, Henry Inman, is presumed to have made it in Boston or Salem in 1835, and the work probably finds its most appropriate home in the city where the author so long served in the customs house. The picture is of special interest in being an earlier portrait by five years than any previously known. It depicts Hawthorne wearing a moustache, and altogether presents him in a marked romantic aspect. It is painted on coarse canvas, with this color, and apparently another part will go to the Orangerie, also in the Tuilleries. There will then be three Luxembourg museums: in the Rue de Valenciennes (Luxembourg) the works of the nineteenth century will remain; at the Orangerie will be gathered the series of works by Claude Monet given to the state by the artist, and the salle Calligotte devoted to the impressionists; the salle du Jeu de Paume is reserved to all the foreign schools, one room being spared for the special purpose of holding exhibitions of acquisitions made by the state or gifts offered to the state during the year.

Enlargement Scheme for Musée du Luxembourg

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Musée du Luxembourg was badly off for space in the narrow building of the Senate. Confined in that small edifice it had no room to display permanently the whole of its collections. Moreover, the works of foreigners bought every year by the state could not find shelter in the Luxembourg. The building cannot be enlarged. As a definite roomy abode, the museum, has not yet been found. M. Léon Bérard, the Minister of Beaux-Arts, and Mr. Léonce Bénédite, the curator of the Luxembourg museum, have come to a satisfactory solution—though provisional. Part of the collection is now installed in the Salle du Jeu de Paume in the Tuilleries Gardens. Later, another part will go to the Orangerie, also in the Tuilleries. There will then be three Luxembourg museums: in the Rue de Valenciennes (Luxembourg) the works of the nineteenth century will remain; at the Orangerie will be gathered the series of works by Claude Monet given to the state by the artist, and the salle Calligotte devoted to the impressionists; the salle du Jeu de Paume is reserved to all the foreign schools, one room being spared for the special purpose of holding exhibitions of acquisitions made by the state or gifts offered to the state during the year.

It was in fact an excellent idea to gather together all the foreign works of the Luxembourg. The modern painters of Great Britain, America, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Japan and even of Germany are well represented—English painters above all. There is the series of British paintings offered by Mr. Edmund Davis which represents the English school of the nineteenth century.

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Frank Walter Taylor's Illustrations Shown at New York Art Center

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 12

NEW YORK is assuming the first signs of autumnal activity. As each incoming steamer adds its thousands to the population of Manhattan, the newest modes from Paris and London begin to appear on Fifth Avenue. More theaters are opening each week to catch the early playgoer. A general sense of expectancy pervades these September days and nights and so the summer exhibitions which kept the galleries open during the warm months are packing up, a few at a time, and the new season is being ushered in.

The art center, where so many kindred art movements are housed, is the first to open its doors with new offerings on view. The main gallery is devoted to a memorial exhibition of the work of the well-known illustrator, Frank Walter Taylor, of Philadelphia. A large and representative group of his work in his chosen medium—that of the soft black and white of charcoal—and in color reveal the artist in manifold achievement. It is as an illustrator of distinction, possessing as sensitive a feeling for the fine, splendid men and women of American life as for the almost unlimited beauties of his seemingly restricted medium, that Mr. Taylor appears.

There is emotional appeal in all of Mr. Taylor's drawings which makes them valuable adjuncts to the printed page; they quicken the interest and charm the eye at the same time. The sincerity of the artist, his pursuit of finer and broader transcriptions of the light and shade of human experience, have found eloquent expression in the confines of charcoal, confines which broaden under the touch of the artist and deepen to the will of the humanist. Something of the simplicity and quietness of Vermeer is noticeable in these studies; the play of light and shade and the luminousness of tone in the whites and deep, velvety blacks are the application of the sound elements of fine craftsmanship, the unsual use of a delicate and difficult medium.

Mr. Taylor's training was in the Parisian ateliers, and much of his work was done in the picturesque fields which Europe offers the artist. But his individual and lasting contribution to art lies in his illustrations of themes thoroughly American in character. His types indicate a strong idealism, a searching yet sure practicality in delineating the inner voices. The illustrations for Margaret Deland's "The Iron Woman," rank as his finest work in this field. Several unfinished drawings for Mrs. Deland's "The Vehement Flame" are also shown.

Mr. Taylor was, however, a progressive worker and the claims of portraiture were becoming more and more insistent. That he had a keen and intuitive understanding of its requirements are amply evidenced in the fine charcoal drawings of George Arliss, Dr. Hollis Godfrey, J. Thompson Willing, and Bonarius Grumson. A portrait drawing of a man in his study, surrounded by many intimate accessories, illustrates the artist's belief that the sitter and his immediate sur-

roundings should be recorded in as close an ensemble as possible.

A series of figure studies, rendered with great freedom and lightness of touch, are of the latest period of Mr. Taylor's work. They seem full of delicate color, although no more than an occasional touch of sanguine has been used to relieve the black. Several fine landscapes in the same medium are designed with telling effect and a strong sense of atmosphere; such pictures as the "Ramparts at Quebec," "London Bridge," and "The Delaware River Bridge," rank with similar work of Hopkins Smith and Joseph Pennell. The color sense in Mr. Taylor, paradoxical as it may seem, comes through his black and white work with a more insistent appeal than in his paintings, where the whole gamut lay at his hand.

In an adjoining gallery is an exhibition of a similar nature, in honor of another Philadelphia artist, Joseph Clement Coll, who, like Mr. Taylor, rendered valuable service to the art of illustration. Mr. Coll worked in line, the brilliant, incisive line of the pen, where authoritative and unflagging craftsmanship is the sine qua non. There is a fine note of high spirits in these drawings; spontaneity radiates from every page and carries out their somewhat fanciful character. Knights of old, buccaners, figures from the pageant of the ages seized Mr. Coll's imagination and his well-trained hand set them down in black and white with the lively and individual touch which was inevitably his.

The work of these two master craftsmen is being shown under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the Society of Illustrators, and the Art Directors Club. In sponsoring this exhibition the American Institute of Graphic Arts is taking a new step in advance of fine printing, departing from the usual display of the typed page to honor artists who have created the most admirable material for the illustrated one. Some 300 examples of their work are on view during the month. R. F.

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Antipodean Legislator Makes Unique Journey Across
Continent—Northern Territory Needs Railway

SOUTH ADELAIDE, Australia, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—A hitherto unaccomplished feat—the crossing of Australia by motor car, without the aid of camels, horses, or donkeys—has just been carried out. The journey was not undertaken merely as a test of the capability and endurance of petrol-driven machines, but to enable the leader, T. McCallum, a member of the South Australian Legislature, to see for himself what class of country would be traversed by the construction of a transcontinental railway. Mr. McCallum, who is an experienced authority on pastoral and land matters and is a wealthy grazier, has returned amazed at the sleeping possibilities of that vast, lone land, and indignant that it should have been allowed to remain idle for so many years. The expenses of the long journey were borne by Mr. McCallum.

The journey occupied 67 days, and over 6000 miles were covered in traveling to Darwin and back. The schedule, prepared at the beginning, to average 100 miles a day in traversing the country after the railroad at Oodnadatta had been left, was maintained. For 3546 miles after Darwin was left on June 12 on the return trip, over 100 miles a day was accomplished against almost insuperable difficulties. Flooded rivers were crossed at such a depth that the cars looked like large water animals swimming with their heads above the stream.

Railway to Serve North

When the Northern Territory was transferred to the Federal Government by the South Australian Parliament, there was embodied in the bill an agreement under which the Commonwealth was to construct a line from the present railroad, Oodnadatta in the south, to connect with the railroad in the Northern Territory, at Pine Creek. This track was to be, so far as possible, directly north and south. Since that time, various influences have been at work, and efforts are now being made to divert the line into the eastern part of Australia. South Australia is resisting this movement, as a grave breach of contract, and at the end of July the Public Works Committee of the Federal Parliament were sitting in Adelaide hearing the case for the straight-through line.

In the course of an interview on his return from his motor trip, Mr. McCallum said that the Northern Territory had been loaded up with a disproportionate debt for which scarcely anything is to be seen, except two miles of only a partially ballasted railway, on which runs one train a fortnight, some bores and very expensive windmills, quite a number of which, with expensive tools, are lying about promiscuously, exposed to all weathers, and in many cases being built over by white ants.

"If the white race had settled in the northern portions of Australia first," asserts Mr. McCallum, "I venture to affirm that they would never have come south, except to select the picked spots. The MacDonnell Ranges are highly mineralized, have an ideal climate, and, with their bottle-neck ravines, present wonderful opportunities for the application of irrigation by means of gravitation." The party saw one plain, 30 miles one way, and running between 200 and 300 miles another, which, in itself, is capable of becoming the granary of Australia. There are tens of thousands of acres of splendid, red, loamy soil along the banks of what were once rivers, but which dried up when the mountains disintegrated and disappeared. Provided the railway is built, Mr. McCallum thinks the Northern Territory is quite a feasible proposition.

Developing the Continent

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stand against the proposed central clearing house for securities, which would only authorize the collection of values or checks on Switzerland of which the "contre-valeur" would be represented by Swiss exported goods. Institutions of this kind have furnished negative proof by their failures. But, says the report, "to pretend that Swiss banks are seeking to facilitate the import and maintenance in Switzerland of foreign capital, thus favoring indirectly a state of the exchanges so much in opposition to the interests of the country, and that, in particular, German holdings at immediate disposition deposited in Swiss banks represent large sums, is quite without foundation. An inquiry which we have made among the large banks and the more important private banks shows that there is no question of an excessive increase of deposits in francs belonging to Germans, but that on the contrary there is a diminution in these deposits as far as concerns those made prior to the war."

DUTCH ECONOMIC CRISIS IS PASSING

Wage Reductions Take Place
While Government Cuts
Expense

THE HAGUE, Aug. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The period of confusion and lavish spending of money is coming to an end in Holland. The thoughts of the people are universally returning to more normal channels. A reduction in wages is being brought about with but little disturbance. There are occasionally a few strikes, but they do not affect the general activities of the country.

The fact that the leaders of the chief political parties are convinced of the necessity of reducing state expenditure is still more hopeful. The Ruis de Beerenbroek Cabinet resigned, because the general elections on July 1st had considerably strengthened the Conservatives, and the present Cabinet, although consisting of members belonging more or less to the Right, was thought not to reflect sufficiently the feelings of the majority of the electorate. It seems that one of the chief difficulties to be overcome in forming a cabinet is that of retrenchment in state expenditure. Mr. Colyn, a former director of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and one of the few "strong" men Holland possesses at present, left some time ago his lucrative post in order to become the political leader of the Christian Historical Party, which is one of the three Conservative parties in this country. It is understood that he will not support the new Cabinet, unless there is a reduction in state expenditure of about 200,000,000 guilders, and unless legislation authorizing part of this reduction is put in force before January, 1923. The Anti-Revolutionaries, another of the Protestant Conservative parties, are of the same opinion.

The surpluses on the 1922 budgets of Holland's three chief towns is another sign that the cost of living is coming down. Amsterdam leads with a surplus of 10,000,000 guilders, and two other towns show a rather smaller surplus.

Another significant fact to note is that July is the first month for a considerable time in which imports and exports have shown an increase. Finally, the amelioration of the situation in the Dutch Indian Colonies is a reason for a more optimistic view here. Hundreds of millions are invested in all kinds of colonial enterprises. Reduction in the cost price shows that next year reasonable profits on many kinds of products may be anticipated.

FRANCE PREPARES TO HARNESS RHONE

Reservoir in Switzerland Will In-
sure All-Year Current—Other
Projects in View

PARIS, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Rhone, the most powerful river of France, the most in part of its course, is a formidable source of energy. But it is a useless giant if its energy remains unemployed. In the projects which have been elaborated for harnessing it, Paris has not been forgotten. A large share of this new force is to be reserved for the capital. The question of the Rhone touches three branches of activity, industry, commerce, agriculture. The Rhone is expected to furnish electric power, to serve as a practicable waterway, and to irrigate the dry soil.

Reserve Is Needed

The Rhone with its rapids is not constantly navigable, as there are about 130 days of low water in the year. This dearth of water during the hot season is not only fatal for the navigation but also for the production of energy and for irrigation. It is estimated that in Lake Lemane an annual reserve of 1,000,000,000 cubic meters could be constituted. Negotiations have been begun with Switzerland to obtain her consent to this enterprise, which would render navigation possible on the Rhone all the year round.

The Rhone in its interior valley runs through dry and sterile regions. If it were possible to do with the Rhone what has been done with the Durance (an affluent which joins the Rhone not far from its embouchure) hectares of waste lands could be rendered fit for market gardening. But for the moment attention is chiefly drawn to the means of converting the hydraulic power of the Rhone which is of 900,000 horsepower, into electrical energy.

The war taught France that a country lacking the quantity of horsepower necessary to its industry is economically dependent on other countries. France learned that buying coal from outside is ruinous. The project voted by the Chamber in October, 1919 and then by the Senate has become the law of May 27, 1921. It stipulates that the harnessing of the Rhone will be realized, with the financial participation of the State, by a society named the Compagnie Nationale du Rhone. The total expenditure is estimated at 3,600,000,000 francs. A plan has recently been introduced for payments in kind by Germany which would solve the financial problem.

Compromise Plan Adopted
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be devoted not solely to the furnishing of electricity, but also to the projected amendments of navigation and irrigation. Out of the 900,000 horsepower of the Rhone, 800,000 can be utilized for industrial purposes. These 800,000 horsepower will be divided into four equal parts.

This immense work is of vital necessity for France. She consumes annually 65,000,000 tons of coal, out of which 24,000,000 tons are imported. Unlike coal, water may be regarded as an inexhaustible source of energy. France is particularly favored as regards the number of rivers and waterfalls. It has been calculated that the total hydraulic energy can be put at a figure as high as 9,000,000 horsepower. In 1921, 2,000,000 were utilized. When the harnessing of the Rhone is completed France will possess 3,000,000 horsepower of hydraulic energy.

When the possibility of Germany co-operating in the execution of diverse enterprises was considered the harnessing of the Truyere was included. Plans are ready and the expenditure for two barrage-reservoirs is estimated at 150,000,000 francs. In theory the harnessing of the Truyere would be entirely executed by German labor while the necessary matériel would be entirely constructed by French industrialists. It is estimated that it would require 1800 German laborers during four years, the total of their salaries during that period representing 55,000,000 francs. The Germans would also furnish 21,000,000 francs worth of lime and cement while the French would contribute only 10,000,000 francs worth. The total expenditure is put at 210,000,000 francs. 125,000,000 for Germany and 85,000,000 for France.

EVANGELINE BOOTH RETIREES FROM OFFICE

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in America, yesterday received a radio message from Bramwell Booth, commander-in-chief of the organization, notifying her that her retirement as commander had been definitely decided upon, to take effect at a date to be announced later.

Commander Booth announced the plans for her retirement at the opening conference of the commissioners of the three army districts in the United States. She said that the radio message from London confirmed recent communications she had had with the commander-in-chief, and that she would leave the United States as soon as her successor was appointed.

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PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT PLANS VISIT TO BRAZILIAN CELEBRATION

Party Truce Voted in Lisbon While Head of Republic
Visits Sisterland—General Strike Ends

LISBON, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The Government holds on, and amid many anxieties it has given calm consideration to the proposition for the visit of Antonio J. d'Almeida, President of the Republic, to Brazil for the centenary celebrations. It was arranged that he should be accompanied by Admiral Empar, the Foreign Minister, and General Faria. Although the visit is largely ceremonial and celebrative, it is expected that Portugal will do well out of it in an economic and commercial sense, and there is some talk of the arrangement of a new commercial treaty.

Before a visit of this kind was possible, very definite arrangements had to be made among the various political parties and sections, so that the President might leave with the knowledge that all would be well, at least until his return. Accordingly a meeting of all the leaders was held in the Presidential palace, and the subject thoroughly discussed. Senhor d'Almeida himself being in the chair. The assembly was agreed upon the importance and usefulness of the visit of the President to Brazil, and their belief that it might do something to tighten the bonds between the two countries. During the meeting, it is said, there were some lively exchanges of argument between the leaders of the Liberal and Reconstituent parties, but all was well at the close. It is announced that probably the President will visit the Portuguese Isles some time in November. In the meantime it has been arranged that the Chamber, in order to get on with the schemes for the renovating of the public services and setting them on a better and reduced financial basis, will meet every morning, including Saturdays and Sundays. Senhor Cunha Leal has made a protest against the adoption of all such measures as these while the constitutional guarantees are suspended.

On the other hand, there are not a few who sensibly say that the truce among the parties and sections, which has become necessary during the President's absence and which must be strictly observed, may do much toward a permanent reduction of party strife, and that from this point of view the journey to Brazil has special advantages which may even have been taken into consideration in arranging it.

The general strike that was declared on account of the new cereals law and the raising of the price of bread (two classes of bread being determined upon and even the cheaper being more costly than that which had been generally supplied hitherto) developed to a greater extent than was expected, and in Lisbon and Oporto there had to be a considerable display of armed force, but order was generally preserved throughout the country. The Government gave it out that if there were any disturbances of the public order the most severely repressive measures would be exerted. A state of siege was declared and the constitutional guarantees were suspended for 15 days.

The General Confederation of Labor sat in permanent session and gave it forth that the strike should not terminate until the price of bread was reduced to 60 centavos. Through the street-car services were stopped and almost all the shops were closed, there was evidence that the strikers were not happy in their action, and once when it was reported that the Government had made a concession in the matter of the bread prices there was a general return to work without waiting for any official confirmation. It became known afterward that the report of the concession was untrue, whereupon the General Confederation ordered a renewal of the strike, but the demand was only partially obeyed.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PITTSBURGH STILL HAS CHANCE TO WIN

But It Is to Next Year That Manager McKeechie Looks Most Confidently

Manager William McKeechie of Pittsburgh is an optimist in that he thinks the present season has been a successful one, from a Pittsburgh club viewpoint, even though the chances for his team to come through to a pennant victory are remote. That a chance still exists, he or his players would be the last to deny; yet there is an attitude of "let come what may," while the Pittsburgh contingent goes right ahead, winning nearly every game it engages in, at the same time cutting down the New York Giants' lead appreciably. Such optimism, at all hazards, is not misplaced, for it is to 1923 that McKeechie actually looks for the crowning success of his athletes. Ever since he took control of the club has shown that he possesses all the makings of a flag winner, and it is confidently believed that next year the "class" of this aggregation will assert itself without restraint.

Just now there does not appear to be a single weak spot in the Pittsburgh outfit. L. Carson Bigbee, Max G. Carey and E. A. Russell are about as hard a hitting outfield, by and large, as there is in the National League. Bigbee and Carey are, moreover, base runners of the first water, and long have vied with one another for the privilege of leading the elder circuit in steals. Both men are remarkable ground coverers.

Charles Grimm is already hailed as the best first baseman in the National League and, next to G. H. Sisler of the St. Louis Browns, the best in present day baseball. His fielding is spectacular and nearly always flawless, and his batting finely augmented by that of James A. Tierney, Walter J. Maranville, and Harold Traynor, his infield comrades. Tierney is noted as a long-distance driver; Maranville bats more consistently this year, perhaps, than he ever did, while Traynor—in his first year "up"—is thus early acclaimed as a star. So in regard to the seven regular positions in the field, Manager McKeechie has surely no reason for misgivings.

It will then devolve upon the pitchers and, in a smaller way, upon their receivers to settle the question of Pittsburgh's success or lack of it in 1923. And it is precisely in that department, according to McKeechie, that Pittsburgh has made the greatest strides since last spring. John Morrison, the manager avers, waited until midsummer to become a winning pitcher, and this fact was due more to a change in his style of delivery than to anything else. Charles F. Glazner has stepped up well under the burden of being worked hard and often throughout a whole season. "Wilbur Cooper's return to his best form is very encouraging, too," said he. "It had begun to look for a time as if the Giants had finally located a weakness in his pitching, but his recent victories against them proves, in my opinion, that he has a pitching weakness. It was just a little slump on his part earlier in the season, which the best of them are bound to have once in a while."

"I plan to work Charles B. Adams in one of the games of this series," the Pittsburgh pilot added. The mastery with which Adams shut out Boston, immediately afterward, justified the belief that the 1909 world's veteran still can pitch, and well, too. Earl Hamilton, a left-hander, and Moses Yellowhorse, relief boxman, are the others of tried prowess upon whom McKeechie will bank in next season's campaign, while Walter Schmidt and John B. Goode will naturally do the bulk of the catching.

Of course, the mathematical possibility for Pittsburgh to win the 1922 banner still exists, and the team as a whole will make the most of it until that chance fades out. But on a day next April all clubs will start off on an equal basis, "then," McKeechie adjures, "watch Pittsburgh."

R. E. JORDAN MAKES FIRST TOUCHDOWN

Yale's Captain Plows Through Second Team Line for Score

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—R. E. Jordan '23, Yale's football captain, made the first score of the 1922 season yesterday afternoon, when he played through the second team line for a touchdown. The score was preceded by a series of short runs by Captain Jordan, R. T. Knapp '24S, and G. C. Becket '23, the second team holding up pretty well against the attack of the varsity backs. Becket, who ran the second team at quarterback, followed Captain Jordan's score with a drop kick from the 30-yard line, and later in a 20m. scrimmage he scored a touchdown on an end run.

The varsity backfield started with Becket at quarterback, Knapp and Captain Jordan at halfback. Later, W. H. Neale Jr. '25, E. C. Bench '25, and J. H. Haas '24 replaced them. W. N. Mallory '24 played at fullback. The line played with E. P. Blair '24 and Antonio Hulman Jr. '24S, ends; J. L. Miller '24 and J. C. Diller '24, tackles; P. H. Cruikshank '23 and J. J. MacKay '23, guards, and H. E. Landis Jr. '24, center.

The feature for the second team was the 30-yard run by A. O. Norris '24S, who was at center and who recovered a varsity fumble.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING			
Won	Lost	P.C.	
St. Paul	95	52	.642
Minneapolis	81	67	.547
Indianapolis	80	68	.539
Kansas City	79	71	.523
Milwaukee	76	75	.503
Louisville	73	79	.480
Toledo	69	83	.451
Columbus	59	93	.389

RESULTS THURSDAY			
Milwaukee 13, Minneapolis 4.			
Minneapolis 6, Milwaukee 4.			
Indianapolis 8, Columbus 1.			
Louisville 3, Toledo 1.			
Kansas City 3, St. Paul 2.			

A Number of Pittsburgh National League Club Stars



Leader Eight Above Par in Metropolitan

Barnes Presses O'Laughlin, First, at Halfway Mark

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Martin O'Laughlin of Plainfield, N. J., open golf champion of that State, held a lead of two strokes over J. M. Barnes of Pelham Manor, N. Y., former national titleholder, at the start of the final day's play of 36 holes today in the metropolitan open championship over the Lido Golf Club course here. O'Laughlin's medal score for the first 136 holes was 152 and Barnes' 154.

O'Laughlin yesterday duplicated his first day's score of 76. This puts the leading score at the halfway mark eight strokes above par figures—testimony enough of the difficulty of the Lido course, in light of the quality of the field.

Rallying after a poor start the first day, Eugene Sarazen, of Pittsburgh, Pa., national open champion, shot a 75 for his second 18 holes. He was seven strokes back of the leader today with 159. Willie Ogg, of Worcester, Mass., was third with 155.

The best card of Thursday was 74, two over par, made by W. Doran, an unattached participant. Despite this excellent performance, however, Doran was far down the list with 164, as he took 90 for his first round. James Crossan, leader at the end of the first 18 holes, fell off badly yesterday, taking an 84.

The scores of the leaders and their two-day totals follow:

	Second day T'1	Total
Martin O'Laughlin, Plainfield, N. J.	76	152
J. M. Barnes, Pelham Manor, N. Y.	78	154
Willie Ogg, Worcester, Mass.	79	155
Willie MacFarlane, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	78	156
Charles Honer, Philadelphia, Pa.	78	156
J. J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge, N. Y.	81	157
W. M. Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y.	81	157
W. J. Hunter, New York, N. Y.	81	157
James Crossan, Wheatley Hills, N. Y.	84	158
Eugene Sarazen, Pittsburgh, Pa.	75	159
J. R. Law, Cherry Valley, N. Y.	80	159
George Thomson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	80	160
H. C. C. Tippet, Meadowbrook, N. Y.	82	160
Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook, N. Y.	82	160
George Stuck, Inwood, N. Y.	82	160
Frederick Causse, West Point, N. Y.	80	161
John Dowling, Engineers, N. Y.	85	161
Robert Cruikshank, Shaker, N. Y.	81	161
Patrick Doyle, St. Louis, Mo.	81	161
James Malden, Nassau, N. Y.	80	162
James Donaldson, Fenimore, N. Y.	85	162
Arthur Reid, Ardley, N. Y.	82	162
E. van Vleet Jr., Lido, N. Y.	80	162
Alexander Armour, Westchester, N. Y.	85	162
ter-Biltmore, N. Y.	85	162
J. R. Langlands, Weequeh, N. Y.	83	163
Bert Clud, Milford, N. Y.	83	163
Thomas Kerrigan, Swanoy, N. Y.	79	163
B. Beebe, West End, N. Y.	79	163
Carl Luth, unattached, N. Y.	76	163
A. McCutcheon, unattached, N. Y.	76	163
Louis Costello, Milburn, N. Y.	83	164
Heights, N. Y.	80	164
T. O'Connell, Saratoga, N. Y.	82	164
Frank Goddard, New Orleans, La.	82	164
A. Girard, Oakland, N. Y.	82	164
W. Doran, unattached, N. Y.	80	164
John Stait, Hartford, Conn.	81	164
Bert Battell, Johnston, Pa.	81	164
Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills, N. Y.	84	164
Patrick O'Hara, Richmond Co., N. Y.	80	167
T. Rajopli, Maplewood, N. Y.	78	165
John Golden, Tuxedo, N. Y.	81	165
George McLean, Grassy Sprain, N. Y.	82	165
George Stuck, Inwood, N. Y.	82	165
Harry Ellis, Lowell, N. Y.	79	166
Harry Dunn, unattached, N. Y.	83	166
D. L. Mothersole, unattached, N. Y.	81	167
Charles Williams, Shaker, N. Y.	81	167
Patrick O'Hara, Richmond Co., N. Y.	80	167
W. Kline, Garden City, N. Y.	84	167
John Forrester, Hollywood, N. Y.	84	167
Joseph Mitchell, Montclair, N. Y.	87	167
William Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa.	83	167
Charles McAllister, Lido, N. Y.	84	167
Joseph Ford, Scottish-American, N. Y.	84	168
T. D. Armour, Westchester, N. Y.	85	168
John Pirie, Woodmere, N. Y.	83	168
A. de Mane, South View, N. Y.	81	168
R. Hunter, Moshulu, N. Y.	81	169
George Jacobus, Ridgewood, N. Y.	82	169
George Herron, Meadowbrook, N. Y.	84	169
George Kerrigan, White, N. Y.	76	169
Beches, N. Y.	83	169
George Main, unattached, N. Y.	84	169

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	79	.572
Pittsburgh	79	.572
St. Louis	76	.551
Cincinnati	75	.543
Chicago	72	.524
Brooklyn	67	.489
Philadelphia	48	.358
Boston	46	.340

RESULTS THURSDAY

Pittsburgh 8, Boston 0.			
New York 7, Chicago 6.			
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 4.			
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 3.			

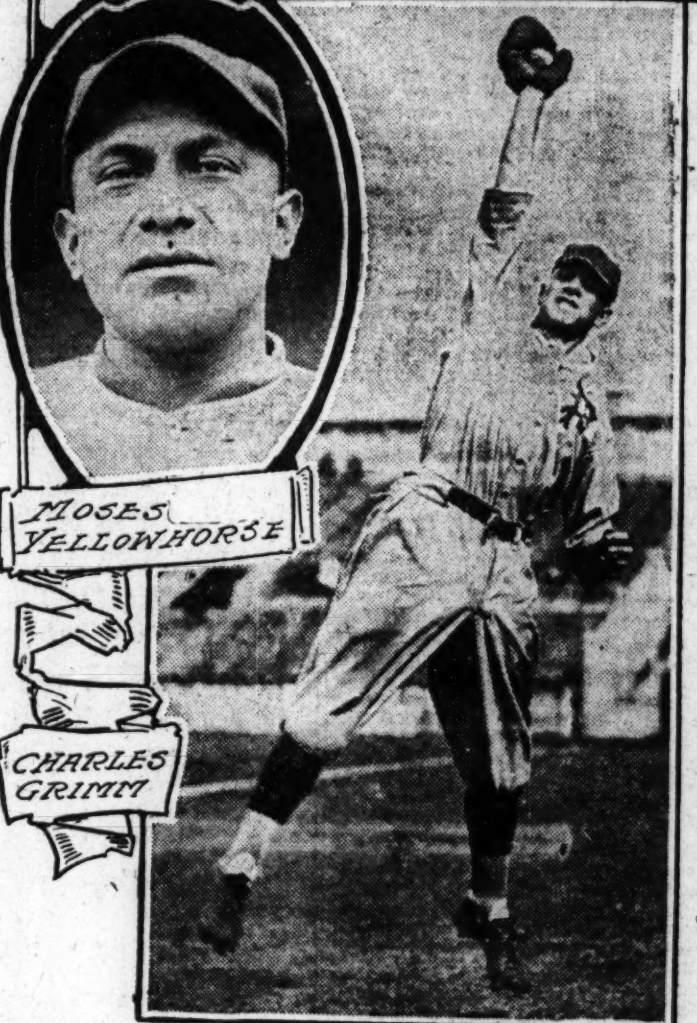
GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston.			
Chicago at New York.			
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.			
St. Louis at Philadelphia.			

ADAMS SHUTS BOSTON OUT

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	7	1	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Adams and Schmidt; Miller, McNamara, Braxton and O'Neil, Losing 10m.



SENIOR GOLFERS IN LOW FIGURES

Condon's 79 Yesterday Added to Snare's 77 of Wednesday

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Added to a first day's round of 77, by President Frederick Snare, was another creditable mark of 79 in yesterday's play by members of the United States Senior Golfers' Association at Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., where the annual championship meet of the body has been in progress, hindered by rainy weather, for three days. M. J. Condon of Memphis, Tenn., was the registrant of the 79 yesterday, and two others, H. S. Redfield of Hartford, Conn., and James Tyng of New York, followed, each behind with 81's each. Snare already has completed the two rounds necessary in figuring for the title honors, and his total of 162 is now open to serious attack only by Condon, Redfield, and James Tyng of New York with 81, the other contestants having seemed to fall off to the handicap class.

Condon, over 60 years old, played a splendid game of golf yesterday to register below the 80 mark, slipping only twice, on the fourth and ninth holes, where he took 6's. His card:

In	5	4	3	6	5	5	4	5	4	3	79
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Prizes, many in number and good in kind, will be awarded after the dust of battle is over tomorrow, and the mathematicians have used all their skill and formulas. Yesterday's leading net scores follow:

Gr. Hcp. Net	
G. F. Brown, Huntington V.	92 18
J. T. McCaddon, Apawamis.	92 24
J. P. McFadden, Essex Co.	94 16
L. H. Loease, Richmond Co.	94 16
Lawrence Abbott, Storm King	92 27
J. M. Wells, Yonkathak.	101 24
C. D. Spaulding, Wykagyl.	102 24
M. J. O'Brien, Shinnecock.	102 24
F. M. Clute, Garden City.	97 18
J. M. Glute, Philadelphia.	97 18
J. J. Smith, Oakley.	97 18
W. S. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow	97 18
F. W. Holmes, Swanoy.	97 18
C. F. Bacon, Braxton.	97 18
N. M. Garland, Engineers.	92 10
N. T. Pulsifer, Blind Brook.	105 20
C. M. Hart, Boston.	97 18
W. H. Harris, Apawamis.	97 18
M. J. Condon, Memphis.	79 0
Henry Tattall, Merion.	99 12
H. S. Redfield, Hartford.	81 0
A. C. Cunningham, Canoe Brook	89 8
E. J. Johnson, Blind Brook	105 24
F. A. Helmer, Midlothian.	97 16
Edmond McHie, Englewood.	87 6
George van Keuren, Englewood	91 10
R. Bacon, Braxton.	97 18
N. M. Garland, Engineers.	92 10
J. E. Smith, Wilmington.	98 4
J. A. Tedford, Apawamis.	104 22
E. J. Johnson, Blind Brook	105 24
C. F. Street, Greenwich.	101 18
H. A. Gildersleeve, Oakland.	113 30
A. V. Lee, Detroit.	84 8
M. J. Condon, Memphis.	79 0
L. M. Denis, Ithaca.	95 12
W. B. Henderson, Boston.	90 6
D. S. White, Atlantic City.	104 20
J. M. Flynn, Greenwich.	96 12
A. D. Ledoux, Seaside.	114 20
T. P. Anderson, Wykagyl.	102 18
D. Strachan, Glen Ridge.	107 22
G. W. Stutzell, Aronimink.	95 10
A. D. Partridge, Bedford.	107 22

RESULTS THURSDAY

St. Louis 5, Boston 3.			
New York 4, Chicago 1.			
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 2.			
Cleveland 4, Washington 3.			

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.			
New York at Chicago.			
Washington at Cleveland.			
Philadelphia at Detroit.			

LONG HITS HELP ST. LOUIS

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	13	0		
Boston	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	1	1

Batteries—Davis, Wright, Kelp and Severid; Quinn and Ruel. Winning pitcher—Kelp. Umpires—Evans and Guthrie. Time—1h. 50m.

TWENTY-FOURTH FOR BUSH

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Bush and Schang; Leverett, Mack and Schalk. Losing pitcher—Leverett. Umpires—Dinneen, Chilli and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 41m.

DETROIT WINS OVER ATHLETICS

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	8	2		
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	1

Batteries—Pillette and Woodall; Ogden and Perkins. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly. Time—1h. 55m.

MISS STIRLING ON WAY TO NEW TITLE

U. S. Golfer Survives Another Hard Contest in Canadian Tourney—Final Tomorrow

TORONTO, Sept. 15 (Special).—At the third-round stage of the Canadian women's golf championship, under way on the local links, the work of Miss A. W. Stirling of New York, former holder of both United States and Canadian titles, stands out as likely to insure her another victory. Mrs. W. A. Gavin, American, now residing in England, and Miss Edith Leitch appear to be the other possible winners of the tourney. If two of these three favorites come through today's contests successfully, there is bound to be a final match worth going a long way to see. Owing to postponement early in the week, the running-off of two rounds today is the meeting of two former Canadian champions, Miss Stirling, and Miss Ada MacKenzie of this city, was the big feature of yesterday's play, and the golf provided was fitting of the two players. The pair have met several times before and Miss MacKenzie never has been able to win from her American rival. History repeated itself today when Miss Stirling advanced into the third round by finishing 2 up. Conditions were far from ideal; a drizzle at the start of the game turned into a heavy shower for the last four holes. Despite this, however, both players went out in 44, five over the women's par, while Canadian home Miss Stirling made a pair 40 to Miss MacKenzie's 42. Of the 18 holes 10 were halved, including the first seven. The local player won the eighth only to have her opponent square the match at the ninth. Birdies at the tenth and twelfth gave Miss Stirling a lead of two, but Miss MacKenzie came back magnificently and negotiated the thirteenth and fifteenth each in one under par, again squaring the match and going into the lead for the first time at the sixteenth. The next hole was halved and when Miss MacKenzie failed in her try for a nine-foot putt on the last green, she picked up and the match went to her opponent.

The cards:

Miss Stirling, out 5 6 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4	
Miss MacKenzie, out 6 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4	
Miss Stirling, in 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4	
Miss MacKenzie, in 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4	

Another American player advanced into the eighth when Miss D. Cameron of California eliminated Mrs. F. Ahearn of Ottawa. Miss Cameron has been winning her matches without attracting much attention, but her 41 going out this afternoon causes her to be considered as championship possibility. The third United States lady, who qualified, Miss E. L. Bowers of Baltimore, Md., was defeated at the twentieth hole by Miss M. Annabelle of Montreal, a 17-year-old player who is playing in her third Canadian championship.

Both Mrs. Gavin and Miss Leitch, the two overseas aspirants for the crown at present, won by Miss Cecil Leitch won their matches yesterday in easy style. Mrs. Gavin defeated Miss K. Robertson of Montreal, twice runner-up, while Miss Leitch won from Mrs. R. Murdoch of Humber Valley, 8 and 6. Both Mrs. Gavin and Miss Leitch went out in 42 and showed their best play to date.

If they win this morning they will meet in the semi-finals in the afternoon while the same situation prevails in connection with Mrs. Gavin and Miss Leitch in the lower half. It was finally decided today that the championship final would be at 18 holes only instead of 36 as was the case last year.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Miss D. Cameron, California, defeated Mrs. F. Ahearn, Ottawa, 5 and 4. Miss S. Peppier, Toronto, defeated Miss D. Thomson, Brantford, 6 and 5. Miss A. W. Stirling, Hempstead, defeated Miss Ada MacKenzie, Mississauga, 2 up.

Miss H. Kennedy, Royal Montreal, defeated Mrs. D. Laird, Winnipeg, 4 and 3. Miss M. Annabelle, Kansas, defeated Miss E. L. Bowers, Baltimore, 1 up, 20 holes.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, defeated Miss K. Robertson, Beaconsfield, 4 and 3. Miss Edith Leitch, Walton Heath, defeated Mrs. R. Murdoch, Humber Valley, 8 and 6.

Miss Joyce Hutton, Toronto, defeated Miss H. Lesueur, Ottawa, 6 and 5.

GIRL TITLIST SURPRISES BY LONG TEE SHOTS

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 15.—The remarkable driving by the aid of which Miss Maureen Orcutt, the 15-year-old girl representing White Beeches Golf Club, won the metropolitan junior girls' title here yesterday, was the subject of discussion by golf enthusiasts today.

Miss Orcutt, turning in a card of 94, won the title handsily, and it was freely predicted that in a few years she would become a decided factor in tournaments for the national women's championship.

In addition to winning the title, she made the best showing in the driving contests, her three shots averaging 202 yards. Her first went 198 yards, her second 201, and her third 207½ yards.

WISCONSIN COACHES

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Football coaches for the season that opened today at University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., were announced here by T. E. Jones, athletic director. J. R. Richards, who has moulded Badger gridiron elevens for a number of years, is again in charge. He will be assisted by G. S. Lowman, baseball coach. The men added to the staff are C. A. Carpenter, '21, Badger captain and the star center of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association two years ago, who will coach line men; Earl Driver, fullback, and Badger captain way back in 1900, who will have charge of freshmen, and J. L. Brader '23, leading tackle last year, who will assist with the freshmen.

START PRACTICE ON 10 GRIDIRONS

Western Conference Football Training Season Under

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS HELEN WILLS
WINS GIRLS' TITLE

Mrs. F. I. Mallory Will Meet
Mrs. J. B. Jessup in Middle
Atlantic States Final

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 15 (Special).—For the second straight year Miss Helen Wills, the brilliant Berkeley, Cal., lawn tennis player, won the national girls' singles championship by defeating Miss Helen Hooker of New York in the final round at the Philadelphia Cricket Club courts at St. Martin's this morning.

Miss Wills did not have an easy time in winning from the New York girl in two sets, 6-3, 6-2. It was the thrilling back court game of the young Californian that finally brought her victory, for Miss Hooker more than held her own in not work and service in defending the base line. Miss Wills fought off the attack of the Metropolitan star. The point score:

First Set	
Miss Wills.....	1 3 4 5—31-6
Miss Hooker.....	2 0 4 2 5 2 1 3—32-3
Second Set	
Miss Wills.....	6 4 4 4 2 4 1 7 4—36-3
Miss Hooker.....	4 2 2 6 4 2 4 5 1—38-6

Mrs. F. I. Mallory national women's champion, advanced to the final round in the Middle Atlantic States singles. In a match played late yesterday evening the champion eliminated Miss Mary Heaton of Greenwich, Conn., in two straight sets, 6-0, 6-2. Mrs. Mallory was not extended, in fact she seemed to ease up in the second set. It took Mrs. Mallory only 33 minutes to win.

Then in a semi-final match this morning Mrs. Mallory put Miss L. H. Bancroft of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston out of the running, 6-2, 6-3. The Boston girl obtained a 2-to-1 lead in the first set, but after that it was all in the favor of the New Yorker. A real upset came in the other semi-final-round match in the Atlantic Middle States women's singles when Miss Helen Wills was defeated by Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington and formerly of Boston, in a two-set struggle, 6-3, 6-6.

Mrs. Jessup and Mrs. Mallory will play for the title Saturday morning. Mrs. Mallory paired with Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston, defeated Miss G. Hutchins of Bermuda and Miss Edw. Gamble of Baltimore in a two-set match, 6-3, 6-0, in the second round. Mrs. Jessup and Miss Molly Thayer of Philadelphia defeated Miss Peggy Ferguson of Philadelphia and Miss Eleanor Cottman of Baltimore in a third round doubles match, 6-2, 6-2.

In a well-played match the Longwood Cricket Club pair, Miss Eleanor Sears and Miss L. H. Bancroft defeated Mrs. C. Madeira and Miss Mildred Willard, both of Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-0. By this victory the Boston girls reached the semi-final round. Miss Sears and Miss Bancroft will next meet Mrs. Jessup and Miss Thayer. The summary:

WOMEN'S MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES
TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Fourth Round
Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated
Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich, Conn.,
6-0, 6-2.

Semi-Final Round
Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated
Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, 6-2, 6-3.
Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del.,
defeated Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley,
6-3, 6-6.

DOUBLES—Second Round
Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Miss
Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss
Rosa and Miss Edw. Gamble, Baltimore,
Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich, 7-5, 6-1.
Mrs. C. C. Madeira and Miss Mildred
Willard, Philadelphia, defeated Miss P.
Perkins and Miss G. Perkins, Philadel-
phia, by default.

Third Round
Mrs. G. Chapman and Miss Helen

Ollieau, Philadelphia, defeated Miss
Glady's Paine and Miss Mary Porcher,
Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-2.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Miss
Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss G.
Hutchins, Bermuda, and Miss Edw. Gamble,
Baltimore, 6-3, 6-0.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, and
Miss Molly Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated
Miss Peggy Ferguson, Philadelphia, and
Miss Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, 6-2,
6-2.

Miss Eleanor Sears and Miss L. H.
Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. C. C.
Madeira, Philadelphia, and Miss Mildred
Willard, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-0.

GIRLS' NATIONAL SINGLES—
Final Round

Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, defeated
Miss Helen Hooker, New York, 6-3,
6-3.

Canadian Trustees
Bar the Mayflower

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 15.—
Definite decision as to whether the
Mayflower will be permitted to enter
the American elimination races for
the International Fisherman's Cup
competition will be made tonight
when the American race committee
holds a special meeting. This meet-
ing was called following the receipt
of a decision on the part of the Cana-
dian trustees announcing that the
Mayflower would be barred from the
race this fall.

W. J. McInnis, chairman of the
American race committee, stated last
night, after receiving word that the
Mayflower would not be allowed to
compete in the big races, that the
schooner would probably enter the
elimination races. If the Mayflower
does enter the preliminaries and is
defeated, the international contest
would be as to her eligibility will have
been decided. He said that the other
boats should be Gloucestermen and
the Canadian trustees still per-
sist in barring her as a contender,
the question will still be serious.

The decision finally reached by the
Canadian trustees was a great sur-
prise and a keen disappointment, not
only to the owners of the Mayflower,
but to the American members of the
sport, generally. It has long since
been thought that the controversy
regarding the eligibility of this much-
discussed schooner would be satisfac-
torily adjusted, in fact, it is difficult
to understand how the committee can
refuse to allow the entry, in view of
the schooner's success on the banks
during the previous trips of last
winter and this spring, many of which
have been full-fare trips.

In announcing the decision, barring
the Mayflower from competition, H. R.
Silver, chairman of the board, places
before the public the reasons, in a
letter addressed to W. A. Reed, secre-
tary of the United States race com-
mittee. This letter is a reply to many
communications asking the interna-
tional committee to reconsider the de-
cision made last year which kept the
Mayflower out, but the committee states
that after careful consideration of all
the arguments advanced why the May-
flower should be considered eligible,
they find no sound reason
why their ruling regarding this vessel
should be altered.

The Mayflower measures 112 feet on
the waterline, the longest vessel in
either the American or Canadian fleet;
but the Halifax Bluesoes is only one
foot shorter, therefore also would not
possibly be considered in the disquali-
fication, hence it is difficult to find
sound logic in any of the reasons put
forth. The Mayflower hails from Boston
and is owned by the Mayflower
Associates, of which A. L. Parker is
one; he is also a member of the Ameri-
can Race Committee, which is headed
by W. W. Martin, collector of Port
Philadelphia.

The elimination trials to pick an
American defender are set for Oct. 12,
13 and 14 off Eastern Point, Gloucester.

and gave Great Britain the race by a
19 to 16. If Clytie had not fouled
Colia the American team would have
won the race by a 20 to 16 score.

The individual winner was Colia,
which is really Colia III, the property
of F. J. Stephens and sailed by G. G.
Stephens, son of the owner. C. G.
McAndrew and J. H. M. Clark. The
yacht won by clever work on the second
windward leg. Soon after the
foul by Clytie, Colia, followed by Lea,
took a long hitch on the starboard
tack to the southward and, finding a
good breeze, was first at the finish
windward mark. That hitch to the
southward won the race, as she never
again was headed. Incidentally it
moved Lea from fourth place at the
end of the first round to second place
at the end of the race.

Grebe, which had been the leader
throughout this first round and which
probably would have won if she had
also stood to the southward instead of
tacking down the center of the Sound,
finished third. Then came Reg, one
of the British craft. Cary, another
British yacht, was the next boat to
finish. Then came L'Esprit, an Ameri-
can yacht, followed by Jean, the
British craft, which has been doing so
well in the light-weather races, but
which was badly defeated in the
heavier winds of yesterday.

Apparently the six-meter races are
not enough for the yachtsmen who
are here, as a special race was sailed
the other evening among teams that
represented the race committee of the
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club,
the United States Navy, and the visit-
ing Britishers. The yachtsmen used
the cat boats of the Seawanhaka-Cor-
inthian Yacht Club.

The first race was won by the
United Kingdom, which scored 32
points. Then came the navy with 32
points. The race committee only had
22 points. It was due to the fact that
Chairman Hoyt fouled a mark and
was disqualified. In the second race
the navy and the regatta committee
each scored 34 points. The United
Kingdom had 22 points. On the grand
total the navy won by 66 points,
against 58 points scored by the Brit-
ishers and the race committee.

TENNIS SINGLES
IN SEMI-FINALS

Tilden Meets Patterson While
Johnston Meets Richards in
United States Championship

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 (Special).—
W. T. Tilden 2d, national cham-
pion, vs. G. W. Webb, captain of the
Australian Davis Cup team, and W. M.
Johnston, national champion of 1915
and 1919, vs. Vincent Richards, former
national junior champion, is the
schedule for today in the semi-final
round of the United States all-comers
singles tennis championship tourna-
ment on the courts of the German-
town Cricket Club and followers of
this sport are predicting that the two
matches will produce tennis that will
long be remembered.

It is interesting to note that these
four players all took part in the chal-
lenge round of the Davis Cup com-
petition the first of this month at Forest
Hills, N. Y. Tilden and Johnston won
two singles matches apiece in that
competition, while Patterson lost a
singles to each of these players, but
won the doubles with P. O'Hara Wood,
while Richards lost in the doubles
with Tilden as his partner.

It will be the fifth time that Tilden
and Patterson have faced each other
across the net and in the four times
they have met Tilden has been re-
turned the winner each time. The cham-
pion is playing in his very best form
at the present time and is picked to
win today. Johnston and Richards are
expected to furnish a brilliant exhibi-
tion of tennis with Johnston a decided
favorite to win.

While the four fifth-round matches
were won in straight sets in each case,
they produced some wonderful tennis.
The match between Tilden and Zeno
Shimizu probably produced the finest
tennis of the four as it found Tilden
giving a brilliant display of his power
and skill with the racquet. The fact that
he lost only six games in three sets to
the famous Japanese player clearly
shows the quality of tennis he dis-
played. The champion won the match
in about 46 minutes.

Johnston disposed of Manuel Alonso
of the Spanish Davis Cup team in
straight sets, but he was called upon
to play his very best game to win,
especially in the last set. When
Johnston had captured the first two
sets at 6-0 and 6-2, respectively, the
gallery began to look forward to a
quick ending of the match; but when
Johnston quickly assumed a good lead
in the final set by taking the first five
games and the match appeared almost
over when Alonso began to show up
at his very best, and by winning the
next five games, brought the set to
a close.

In the three games, Alonso was
all over the court, and the spectators
gets to the amazement of the specta-
tators; but he could not keep up the
pace and Johnston ran out the next
two games at love, the last point of
the match being a double-fault by
Alonso.

Patterson won his way to the semi-
finals by defeating R. N. Williams 2d,
Boston, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4. This match
was the least interesting of the fifth
round as Williams was far below his
best form and about all Patterson had
to do was return the ball and let his
opponent hit it into the net or out of
the court. Service counted heavily in
this match as Patterson made no less
than 12 aces and 13 double faults.

Richards came through to the semi-
final by defeating J. O. Anderson of
Australia, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5. While
Richards played sound tennis, Anderson
was not at his best. The first set
was easily Richards', Anderson not
getting his strokes working well.

The elimination trials to pick an
American defender are set for Oct. 12,
13 and 14 off Eastern Point, Gloucester.

UNITED STATES SINGLES CHAM-
PIONSHIP—Fifth Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated
Zeno Shimizu, Japan, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated
Manuel Alonso, Spain, 6-0, 6-2, 7-5.

G. L. Patterson, Australia, defeated R.
N. Williams 2d, Boston, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.
Vincent Richards, former national junior
champion, defeated J. O. Anderson, Australia, 6-2,
6-4, 7-5.

MONITOR NINE WINS
NEWSPAPER TITLE

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE STANDING

Monitor	Won	Lost	P.C.
Herald-Traveler	10	4	.714
Transcript	7	6	.538
Post	1	11	.083

The Christian Science Monitor won
the Boston Newspaper League cham-
pionship yesterday afternoon by de-
feating the Herald-Traveler, 11 to 8,
at Columbia Park, South Boston. It
was the sixth straight victory for the
Monitor, and marked the successful
ending of a late-season spurt that
carried the team from third place to
the top of the league. Although the
game was hard played, there was
more or less loose work on both
sides, with the Herald-Traveler play-
ing the chief offenders, nine errors
contributing largely to the defeat.

Joseph Anderson's work in the box
and at bat featured. He relieved
Clifford Harvey in the fifth inning and,
though wild at the start, he soon
stopped the Herald-Traveler's scoring.
Anderson's home run in the sixth with
one on base put the Monitor in the
lead and practically decided the out-
come. Harvey also hit a homer in
the third inning. Stanley Woodward
pitched good game for the losers
but his support failed absolutely.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Monitor.....3 2 0 2 2 1—11 8 3
Herald-Traveler.....2 1 2 0 1 6—8 9 3
Batteries—Harvey, Anderson and
Evans; Woodward and Green. Winning
pitcher—Anderson. Umpire—Sheehan.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN WINS
DEDHAM, Sept. 15.—Fort Ethan
Allen defeated Springfield for the Con-
stellation polo cups, 6 to 3, yesterday
at the polo grounds of the Dedham
Country and Polo Club.

Perfecting Plans
for Big Polo Match

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 (Special).—
Plans are practically perfected for
the playing of an exhibition polo pony
match by the American team which
was so successful in England a year
ago and the Argentine Polo Federation
group which won all the big events in
England this summer including the
champion cup. At the Rumson Country
Club last week they also won the open
polo championship.

The possession of these two cham-
pionships stamp this team as the
greatest combination of players seen
in action this year and a game between
Devereux Milburn's team which in-
cludes G. W. Webb, E. Stoddard
and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and the
extraordinary brilliant South Ameri-
can side, will cause the largest
gathering of polo enthusiasts ever
seen in the United States.

The second game for the Philadel-
phia and New York Country Club
Cups was won yesterday by Devereux
Milburn's Meadowbrook team from
J. C. Cooley's Flamingo aggregation
by a score of 15 goals to 13.

MEADOWBROOK FLAMINGO
No. 1—F. S. von Stade.....J. C. Cooley
2—T. Hitchcock Jr.....Harry East
3—E. Stoddard.....E. K. Gatins
Back—D. Milburn.....E. H. Prince Jr.
Score—Meadowbrook 15, Flamingo 13.
Goals—Von Stade 6, Hitchcock 2, Bacon 2,
Cooley 2, East 1, Prince 1, Gatins 1.
Handicap—Flamingo 7, Referee—Capt. H.
Holmes. Umpires—John Nelson, Ar-
gentine Polo Federation, and Capt. F. A.
Gill, Eastcott.

GOURDIN WILL
DEFEND TITLE

B. A. A. Will Also Hold Its
Annual Fall Meet at Tech
Field Tomorrow

The Pentathlon event of the Ameri-
can Athletic Union of the United
States, which will take place tomor-
row afternoon at the Massachusetts
Institute of Technology Field, Cam-
bridge, has a star attraction in the
nine star athlete, E. A. Gourdin,
who is the present champion and
holder of the world's broad jump
record, will be on hand in an effort
to repeat his victory of last year.

The battle for leading honors is ex-
pected to be waged between Gourdin,
A. J. Plinsky, Pere Marquette, and
Ray Dragan of Boston Athletic
Association. Plinsky is expected to
push Gourdin to the limit. Dragan
shows up well in the 200-meter run,
throwing the discus and fairly well
in the running broad jump. Plinsky
is the junior hop, step and jump
champion.

The other athletes entered for the
Pentathlon are: E. R. Snow, Boston
Y. M. C. A.; D. C. Hutchinson, Dover,
Foxcroft, Me.; J. P. Andromedas,
Greek American A. C. of Lowell; P. J.
Daley, Stamford A. C., Stamford,
Conn.; D. N. Harley, Boston English
High School and J. Q. Connor of the
St. Alphonsus A. A.

The following are the events for the

Pentathlon: running broad jump,
javelin throw, throwing the discus, 200
and 1500-meter runs.

The outstanding feature of the B.
A. A. meet will be the 2400-yard relay
race between the New York Athletic
Club and the B. A. A. At the National
A. A. U. championships held recently
at Newark, the N. Y. A. C. team won
the two-mile run and the B. A. A. the
four-mile race. They have agreed to
meet in the 2400-yard intermediate
relay race.

The New York team will be selected
from the following stars: A. B.
Heifrick, W. E. Stevenson, J. C. Tay-
lor, J. T. Higgins, Russell Malone,
John Sellers, and S. H. Leslie. The
B. A. A. will select its men from the
following: Capt. E. S. Dudley, J. W.
Driscoll, J. J. Connolly, G. M. Mas-
ters, A. T. Kirley, E. T. Higgins, and
P. M. Dillon.

Stevenson of New York is a former
Amateur Athletic Union 440-yard
champion. Heifrick is the present A.
A. U. half-mile champion, and Taylor
of the B. A. A. holds the New England one-
mile title, which honor he has held for
the past five years, and is the only New
England runner to defeat J. W. Ray at
the one-mile test. Masters is the New
England and national junior half-mile
champion. E. T. Higgins, B. A. A., is
a brother of J. T., who will run for
the New York aggregation. Dillon is
a promising middle-distance runner.

Sellers has been champion of the
Metropolitan district for many years.
Leslie and Malone are also Metropolitan
stars.

Dudley, the B. A. A. captain, holds
the American Legion national 440-
yard title. Driscoll is the inter-
collegiate and national A. A. U. quar-
ter-mile champion.

There are 11 events on the B. A. A.
A. program besides the 2400-yard relay
race. Nine are handicap affairs, the
100-yard dash, quarter, half, one-mile
walk, shotgun, running high jump and
pole vault. The two scratch events
are: 120 and 220-yard hurdles.

MOBILE IS SOUTHERN
LEAGUE FLAG WINNER

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—Mobile, with
a record of 97 games won and 55 lost,
is the winner of the 1922 Southern
Association pennant by three full
games over Memphis, the runner-up,
according to the unofficial standing
at the close of the season today.

The Mobile Bears, pennant winners
for the first time in the history of the
league, leave tomorrow for Fort
Worth, Tex., to meet the pennant win-
ners of the Texas League for a seven-
game post season series to determine
the Dixie championship of 1922. This
series opens Sunday in the Texas city.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	109	50	.686
Rochester	97	60	.618
Buffalo	91	68	.572
Jersey City	78	78	.500
Toronto	74	80	.481
Reading	69	85	.448
Syracuse	60	98	.380
Newark	48	108	.308

RESULTS THURSDAY

Baltimore 4, Newark 3.
Buffalo vs. Rochester (postponed).

The Southern Heavens
for September Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

IN THE constellation of Aquarius,
now in the western sky, is an in-
teresting star, as it seems to be in-
timately connected with a nebula.

More than a century ago, R. Aquarii
as it is called, was discovered to be a
variable star. When brightest, it is
hardly visible to the naked eye. At
the minimum, the light is reduced
about 100 times, but is easily per-
ceived with the telescope. The com-
plete cycle of the light variation is
355 days. In the spectrum, the
spectrum is of the low-temperature
type known as Md, which shows
bright lines due to hydrogen, with
flutings of titanium oxide on a con-
tinuous background. In 1919 Dr. Paul
Merrill, using the great 100-inch tele-
scope on Mt. Wilson, discovered other
bright lines superposed on the usual
Md spectrum. These were seen to be
such lines as are characteristic of
gaseous nebulae.

That a star, comparatively cool as
stellar temperatures range, should
exhibit nebular lines, was anomalous.
Hot stars and nebulae might be as-
sociated, but for a cool star, no such
connection was known. R. Aquarii
evidently was a star of the nebular
type. Examination showed that the gen-
eral run of the spectral lines varied in
brightness to correspond with the
range in the light cycle of the star,
on the other hand, the nebular lines
found by Merrill did not share in the
fluctuations in intensity but remained
practically constant throughout the
light variation of the star. As to the
motion in the line of sight, the nebu-
lar lines showed only about one-
third the velocity indicated by the
other bright lines. In some strange
way a star and a nebula were in-
volved together.

Meaning Yet to Be Discovered

Last November Mr. C. O. Lampland
at the Lowell Observatory actually
photographed the nebula with the
star. The picture which he obtained
shows the star enveloped by the nebu-
la, having much of the appearance
of the planet Saturn and its rings. On
close view, the form is an oval-
shaped configuration, composed of
nebular filaments as if drawn with a
pair of compasses. Indeed, the star ap-
pears to be enclosed as it were by
two watch crystals. Where the crys-
tals meet together, on either side,
there is greater intensity similar to
mock suns in a solar halo. What it
all means is to be found out.

Mr. Lampland has recently reported
that he is now securing photographs,
hoping to get the best observations
of the nebular structure when the star
is faint. What is the explanation of

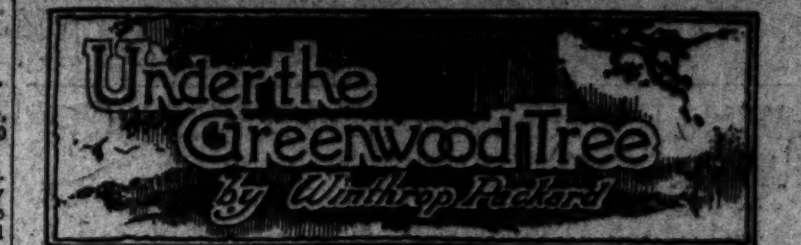
this unique star enclosed by nebular
matter? It seems as if there must
be a direct connection between the
two, but the difference in speed men-
tioned may indicate that they are
simply in the line of sight; or more
interesting still, that the star has
encountered the nebula in the depths
of space and is now passing through
it. Photographic evidence is sought
to discover if possible, changes in the
nebula. It is pointed out that changes
in the light of the star cannot be
communicated immediately to the
nebula on account of the distance
from the star out to the nebula. If
the star should be 560 light years
away, the effect on the nebula would
be delayed by a month. The results
of all these observations are awaited
with interest.

Sunset Studies.

Prof. W. J. Fisher of the Univer-
sity of the Philippines has made a
study of sunset phenomena. He has
made many photographs of the setting
sun on Manila Bay, the China Sea,
and elsewhere. In some cases, he has
obtained a series of pictures, making
almost a "movie" record of the sun's
varying appearance as it goes down.
He distinguishes two types of marine
sunset. For type A, as the descend-
ing sun vertically compressed by at-
mospheric refraction into an egg-
shaped form, approaches the sea hori-
zon, a protuberance grows out be-
low. Almost simultaneously a line
of light appears in the horizon, which
lengthens horizontally and bulges
upward until it joins the protuber-
ance. During half of the duration of
sunset, the sun looks like an inverted
fish-globe. The final disappearance is
sudden. For type B, the sun flattens
below as it approaches the horizon.
The corners of the disk round off
as they pass below the water line
till the middle of the sunset; then the
remaining half of the solar disk shows
a rim, looking like a "tin hat" or
trench helmet. This flattens down
in the middle, becomes a line of light,
and disappears slowly in dots and
dashes among the waves.

The theoretical interval between
the setting of the lower and the upper
edges of the sun should be unaffected
by atmospheric refraction. Appar-
ently, this is true for sunsets of type
A, provided the moment of union be-
tween protuberance and line is taken
as the first contact with the horizon.
For type B, Professor Fisher finds
that the observed duration exceeds the
theoretical interval by 20 to 25 sec-
onds.

It is not easy to explain these ef-
fects. The refraction of the atmos-
phere no doubt changes. Then again,
within the period of about two minutes
or more occupied in setting, the sea



Lost Gardens

DEEP in the woodlands of New
England I find traces of aban-
doned homes, where, to the
casual glance, there is no registration
save that of the forest's primal
inhabitants. The Indian's home life
was too casual to have left such. The
most likely would be marks of their
cornfields, for the Indians taught the
white settlers how to plant Indian
corn. Traces, indeed, of very ancient
corn fields remain often in the depths
of pine forests for the pine thrives on
just such land as does corn, soft,
easily worked, sandy loam. But I am
always confident that these traces are
of the white man's planting. They are
the little spaces, regularly laid out in
which the early settlers planted. It
was the custom of the Pilgrim fore-
fathers to "pull up" their corn, hoe-
ing up the dirt about the base of the
stalks. These little mounds of earth
are strangely persistent. They show
today in places within 15 miles of
Boston where, 200 years ago, some
farmer planted his corn, showing the
place plainly though the farmhouse
itself is but forest mound, the cellar-
hole mounds in depression in the brown
earth, and deep woods shade the
region all about.

These cornfields may well have been
planted by the Massachusetts Indians
before the settlers took them over.
The only trace of such occupancy
would be an ancient stone mortar and
pestle, so primitive in shape that it
takes the keen eye of the archaeologist
to recognize it, or perhaps the more
easily known stone hatchet of flint
arrowhead. The soft sand of the sur-
face hides these and only the plough
or the spade would disclose them, if
there.

Thus, so far as eastern North
America goes, homestead traces are
those of the white man. The home,
however, more than cornfield and
cellar holes. The rising tide of civiliza-
tion that swept over New England's
hills two centuries ago was a civiliza-
tion of farm life. In it the pioneer
spirit was still strong and it heaved
homes out of the hillsides where the
forest was still unbroken. The home
town, almost, today has acreage where
the forest has come back, sweeping in
silent majesty over the farmer's hold-
ings, making mould of his fences and
buildings, and leaving often only the
slightest traces of his former occu-
pancy. The pioneer spirit and its
farm life moved west with the wave
of the years and the forests, which
only the farmer's axe and plow had
kept out, returned to their own.

But not quite; most things that the
pioneer planted passed with him;
some remained, more faithful to the
land than the land owner. Often
roaming the deep woods where I ex-
pect to find only creatures of the wild
I find a wail of civilization living se-
renely, a hermit in the wilderness.

I know on a hillside a purple lilac that
every May sends its rich fragrance
questing far through cathedral pines.
Careful search only shows a tiny
hollow that marks the site of the we-
house that stood there. Of the home
and its life of more than a century
ago, only this record remains. Yet
the sturdy shrub blooms bravely there,
holding in its heart wood recollections
that go far beyond the hand that
planted it and the pioneer days of New
England.

We propagate the lilac from the
root and the same sap flows through
the

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FEW FAVORABLE FACTORS AMONG LONDON STOCKS

Near East Happenings and Reparations Not Conducive to Buoyancy

By Special Cable

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Neither Near East happenings nor German reparations developments have been favorable for buoyancy on the stock exchange here during the last week. Over-buying in the early months of the year has also been conducive to depression. The usual autumn demand for funds for moving crops has found holders weak, and, except in textiles which still keep up, there is a general tendency to lower prices. No slump, however, so far has occurred and the ease of the 5 per cent loan, which today is purchasable, taking the accumulated dividend into account, at about 98, compared with 100 in the early summer, may be taken as typical of stocks here generally.

The present downward movement was forecasted some months ago and the movement does not appear to have yet reached bottom. It has nothing to do with the revival of industry which, when it occurs, should further accentuate the movement, because it must involve the withdrawal of much of the capital now invested.

The Bank of England rate is unchanged this week at 3 per cent, but its rise to 4 per cent may take place any time. Industrials show little change since last week.

Coal Orders Less

Coal is feeling the effect of a falling off in orders from the United States, because of the strike settlement, although the demand from Germany is still so strong as partly to make up.

Iron and steel trades continue to mark time. Shipbuilding remains inert. On the other hand, Lancashire is doing well, although complaint is being heard in the cotton trade that the demand for India, which has been brisk lately, is now falling. This may be only a temporary setback, however. It is due to the break in the Indian monsoon rains which may yet return sufficiently abundantly to restore confidence.

Supposing the Indian demand for piece goods were to recover, Manchester's position will be strong, but this still leaves British trade conditions generally at a very low level. In this connection it is instructive to note that average wholesale prices of commodities in England are still nearly 60 per cent above pre-war figures, while wages—despite the continuous heavy downward movement—are still more than 50 per cent above those of 1913. This state of things is sufficient in itself to greatly increase manufacturers' costs of production as to afford probably a bigger adverse factor in the British industry than is to be found even in the loss of the central European markets. There is no gainsaying, however, of the importance of recovering these markets, a thing which can hardly take place until the whole question of reparations and inter-allied indebtedness is placed upon a business footing.

Nothing in this connection is now expected to be done until after the British debt to the United States has been funded. Meanwhile the economic situation in Germany is being subjected here to the closest investigation. It formed the subject of an illuminating discussion by experts at the British association meeting at Hull this week where, however, fundamental differences of opinion were found to prevail as to the extent to which Germany is likely ultimately to recover the ability to bear war burdens comparable with those borne by France and Great Britain. On one point only there appeared to be little difference. The consensus of opinion here is that a material scaling down not only of reparations but also of the inter-allied indebtedness generally is essential to the recovery, the reason being given that sums concerned are "extremely great in comparison with the productive power of debtor countries."

Financial System Faulty

Investigations recently conducted in Germany by the city editor of The London Times have an important bearing in this connection. He holds that the collapse of the mark is due not so much to the reparations demands as to the unsoundness of the financial policy pursued by Germany herself ever since 1914, and that it is capable, therefore, of a remedy provided only that the Allies can establish such control as would enable a sounder system to be adopted.

If this conclusion can be established, and it has not yet been seriously challenged, it tends to explain if not to justify the action of the French Cabinet in pressing for a declaration of the German Government's bankruptcy. The idea of the introduction of further measures of control is that if this is feasible it might prove of advantage not only to the allied creditors but also to Germany's own middle classes which are now in danger of being gradually wiped out by progressive action of conditions which continually destroy all money savings.

CRUCIBLE STEEL HAS A NET LOSS

For four months ended Dec. 31, 1921, the consolidated income account of the Crucible Steel Company of America and subsidiaries shows a net loss of \$218,822. The profit and loss surplus Dec. 31, last, totaled \$24,811,378, compared with \$28,467,605 Aug. 31, 1921. The income account, subject to adjustment at the end of the year, follows:

Net loss \$218,822, preferred dividends \$497,500, common dividends \$999,904, deficit \$1,666,226.

MATURITIES IN OCTOBER LARGE

Corporate maturities in October will not furnish a large field for new financing, although the total is much larger than for several months. The aggregate of railroad, public utility, and industrial bonds maturing is \$102,181,680, compared with \$84,891,540 in September and \$59,230,445 in October, 1921. The bulk is confined to one issue, American Telephone \$50,000,000 three-year 6 per cent notes, due Oct. 1. The company has already arranged for payment.

Railroad maturities in October are unusually small, at \$6,822,530. It is understood Sears, Roebuck & Co. \$16,500,000 serial 7 per cent notes, due Oct. 15, will be paid off with additional financing. Chalmers Motor Company three-year 6 per cent notes, totaling \$3,150,000, fall due Oct. 1.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' com'l	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Indiv. cus. col. l's	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

Bar silver in New York	65c	65 1/2c
Bar silver in London	35 1/2c	35 1/2c
Mexican dollars	52 1/2c	52 1/2c
Bar gold in London	134 1/2	134 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1/4	1/4
Domestic bar silver	99 1/4c	99 1/4c

Leading Central Bank Rates in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	Chicago	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
London	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Bucharest	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Calcutta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Christiana	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Copenhagen	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Helsingfors	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Lisbon	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks	30/90 days	3/4%
60/90 days	3/4% <td>3/4%</td>	3/4%
Under 30 days	3/4% <td>3/4%</td>	3/4%
Less Known Banks	60/90 days	3/4%
30/90 days	3/4% <td>3/4%</td>	3/4%
Under 30 days	3/4% <td>3/4%</td>	3/4%
Eligible Private Banks	60/90 days	3/4%
30/90 days	3/4% <td>3/4%</td>	3/4%
Under 30 days	3/4% <td>3/4%</td>	3/4%

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$68,000,000	\$782,000,000
Year ago today	\$44,433,505	
Balances	29,000,000	\$6,000,000
Year ago today	19,363,695	
P. R. bank credit	\$2,217,544	\$7,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and the dollar, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	44.42 1/2	44.42 1/2	\$4.86 1/4
Demand	44.42 1/2	44.42 1/2	\$4.86 1/4
Cables	44.42 1/2	44.42 1/2	\$4.86 1/4
France	165.15	165.15	100
Belgium	358.5	358.5	100
Italy	200.00	200.00	100
Spain	165.15	165.15	100
Sweden	165.15	165.15	100
Norway	165.15	165.15	100
Denmark	165.15	165.15	100
Poland	165.15	165.15	100
Hungary	165.15	165.15	100
Rumania	165.15	165.15	100
Portugal	165.15	165.15	100
Turkey	165.15	165.15	100
Shanghai	165.15	165.15	100
Hong Kong	165.15	165.15	100
Bombay	165.15	165.15	100
Yokohama	165.15	165.15	100
Batavia	165.15	165.15	100
Manila	165.15	165.15	100
Peking	165.15	165.15	100
Calcutta	165.15	165.15	100

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably local showers tonight; Saturday generally fair; cooler; moderate variable winds, becoming northerly.

Southern New England: Cloudy and cooler tonight and Saturday; probably local showers tonight; moderate variable winds, becoming northerly.

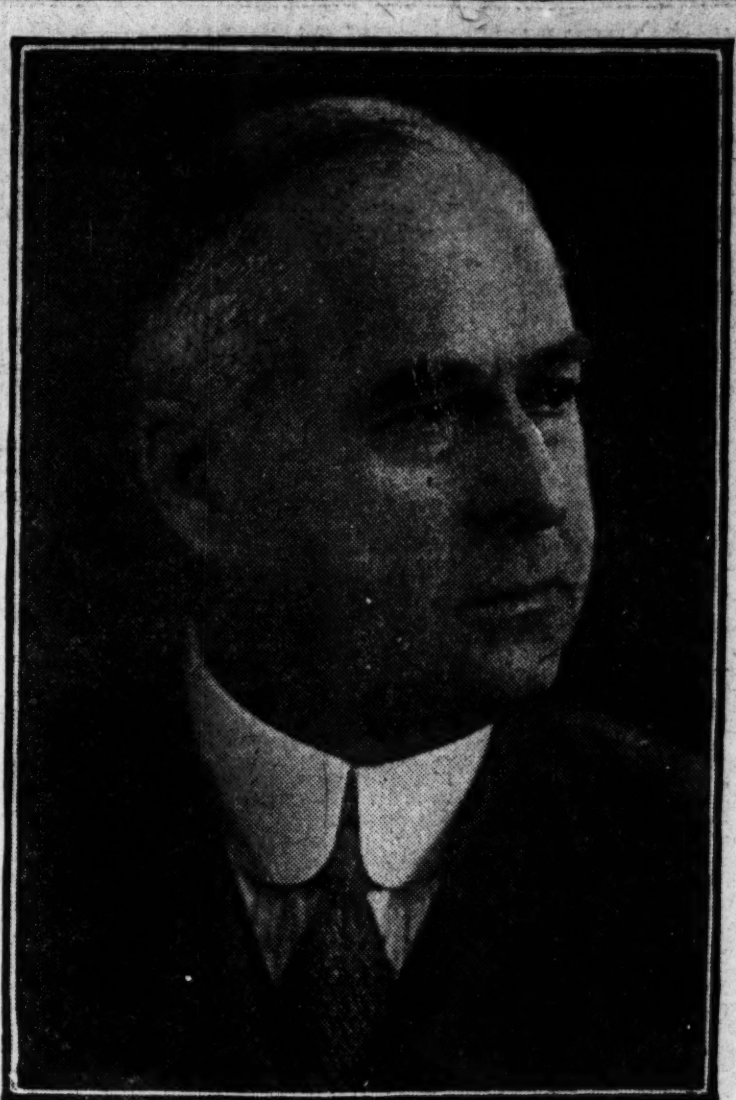
Northern New England: Cloudy tonight; moderate temperature; moderate variable winds, becoming north and northeasterly.

Weather Outlook

Thursday night the air pressure was high over the Middle Atlantic coast. There have been showers with the last 24 hours in northern New York and northern New England. In the North Atlantic states the weather will be cloudy and unsettled with probably light rains Friday, and cloudy on Saturday with somewhat lower temperature. In the Middle Atlantic states the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday without decided change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	50
Atlantic City	74
Boston	72
Buffalo	58
Calgary	58
Charleston	78
Chicago	64
Denver	52
Des Moines	58
Eastport	58
Galveston	78
Hatteras	78
Helen	46
Johnstonville	78



Photograph by Hoover Art Studios

Fred L. Baker

FRED L. BAKER is one of the industrial leaders of the Pacific Southwest. He is president of the Baker Iron Works, one of the first plants of its kind established in the West; president of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and president of the Los Angeles Steamship Company. A few years ago Mr. Baker effected a combination through Frank L. Buckley of Vancouver, B. C., with the Massett Timber Company, of British Columbia. The Massett corporation owns 10,000 acres of spruce and cedar, extending around the shores of Massett Inlet on Graham Island, 1500 miles north of Los Angeles harbor.

A \$10,000,000 corporation, the Los Angeles Lumber Products Company, has been formed to take over the properties of the lumber corporation and the Los Angeles Shipbuilding Company. The new consolidation will log and rough saw its timber at the Graham Island plant, and then will ship the rough-sawn logs on its own line of steam schooners to the Los Angeles plant. Construction already has begun on a lumber manufacturing plant, comprising saw and planing mills, dry kilns, box factory and other buildings.

As head of the Los Angeles Steamship Company, Mr. Baker operates the "Yale" and "Harvard" between Los Angeles and San Francisco. As operators for the United States Shipping Board, his company this month will begin running schedules for the large ocean liners "City of Los Angeles" and "City of Honolulu." These ships formerly were the German liners Grosse Kurfurst and Friedrich der Grosse. They will play between Los Angeles and the Hawaiian Islands.

Until very recently, and for a period of ten years, Mr. Baker was president of the Automobile Club of Southern California, the auto club with the largest membership in the world. He is one of the city's pioneers, having begun his business career in Southern California 40 years ago.

FACTORS CAUSING HIGHER PRICES FOR STEEL RAILS

Many factors entered into the advance in the price of steel rails. This was virtually the only leading product of the United States Steel Corporation which had no record of a change in price since the beginning of the year, when prices of steel products in general were at the lowest point. The average price of 14 leading steel products has advanced more than \$8 a ton since February. There is also the recent advances of 20 per cent in the wages of steel workers. As labor constitutes the greater part of the cost of producing steel, the higher scale paid to the company's employees was accepted as indicating there would be a further rise in steel prices. Inasmuch as wages, following the recent advance of 20 per cent effective Sept. 1, are on a parity with those paid during the greater part of 1913, it is estimated that the current cost of labor a ton is about \$32.

The reduction from \$47 to \$40 a ton for standard steel rails announced by the corporation Oct. 22, 1921, was the first change made after the Industrial Board in March, 1919, named \$47 a ton as a fair price for steel rails, following the inflated prices during the war years. Even during the period of inflated steel prices of 1920, when the independent companies were asking as much as \$57 a ton for rails, the Steel Corporation continued to sell its output of rails for \$47 a ton.

The new price for steel rails for 1922, the October price of 1921, and the average price for the years 1920 back to 1915, are given in the following table:

	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Total	\$44.00	\$40.00	\$38.00	\$35.00	\$32.00	\$30.00	\$28.00	\$25.00

The average price for 1919 and 1920 is based on the quotations named by the independent companies. The average from 1902 to 1915 inclusive was \$28, and in 1901 the average was \$27.40.

CANADA BETTERS TRADE POSITION

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The outstanding feature of Canadian trade statistics for the fiscal year, according to the annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce made public today, was the conversion of an adverse trade balance in 1921 to a favorable balance in 1922.

During the year ended March 31, 1922, the balance showed \$6,122,677 in Canada's favor, as contrasted to an unfavorable balance for the previous fiscal year of \$29,730,763.

AUSTRIA'S EFFORTS FOR LOAN

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—Austria is negotiating with a group of American financiers headed by Henry Morgenthau, former American Ambassador to Turkey, for a loan of \$50,000,000. Chancellor Seipel has been in Geneva trying to secure aid from the League of Nations. The American group will not make the loan unless it is approved by the League.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S REPORTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Federal Reserve System statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Sept. 13	Sept. 6
Total gold reserves	\$1,567,234	\$1,082,823
Legal tender notes, all	130,204	125,854
Total reserves	\$1,737,438	\$1,208,677
Sec by gov't oblig.	122,960	130,447
All other	263,213	274,638
Bills bought in open market	204,663	188,365
Total bills on hand	491,836	593,445
Member bank res acct.	1,111,297	1,795,045
F R notes in actual circ	2,213,615	2,211,899
Ratio of res to dep	78.3%	78.3%

The ratios of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve notes liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of Sept. 13, 1922, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	Sept. 13	Sept. 6	Sept. 14
Boston	1922	1922	1921
New York	75.2	74.3	72.8
Philadelphia	75.5	74.3	69.5
Cleveland	69.5	71.3	68.8
Richmond	79.3	78.7	41.7
St. Louis	82.3	81.0	10.3
Chicago	79.2	76.4	72.7
St. Paul	63.5	64.3	87.9
Minneapolis	73.2	74.0	39.2
Kansas City	85.3	84.4	51.8
Dallas	62.1	61.7	62.1
San Francisco	67.2	68.7	67.3
Total	78.3	78.3	67.5

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Sept. 13	Sept. 6
Resources—		
Total gold reserves	\$1,229,790	\$221,699
Legal tend notes, all	5,865	7,735
Total reserves	238,565	229,434
Bills discounted	9,473	10,235
Sec by U S Govt obligatns	15,809	19,007
Bills bought in open market	10,561	12,304
Total bills on hand	35,843	41,546
Member bank—res acct.	124,043	130,639
F R notes in actual circ	190,043	186,639
Ratio of res to dep	78.5%	74.9%
F R note liab combined	78.5%	74.9%

The statement of the New York Federal Reserve Bank compares:

	Sept. 13	Sept. 6
TI gold reserves	\$2,082,227.88	\$1,082,823.12
Total reserves	1,104,826,809	1,121,728,659
Bills discounted	21,487,485	26,171,393
Sec by gov't oblig	20,584,304	22,106,004
Bills bought in open market	67,414,332	59,319,669
F R notes in circ	604,842,215	615,357,425
Ratio of res to dep	82.7%	82.3%
F R note liab combined	82.7%	82.3%

WESTERN ELECTRIC BONDS

According to a statement of C. G. DuBois, president of the Western Electric Company, a substantial majority of that company's 7 per cent bonds have been presented for conversion into the preferred stock of the company. The bonds have been called for redemption on Oct. 1 at 102, and any outstanding Sept. 21, 1922, will not thereafter be eligible for conversion into stock but will be paid.

PROTECTION FOR GERMAN MARKS HOLDERS IS PLAN

Concern Headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt Will Invest in Property in Germany

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Safely to invest the billions of German marks now held in the United States and Canada in real estate, mortgages, securities, and other valuable assets in Germany, thereby protecting the American holders and bringing to them an actual interest return, is the object of the United European Investors, Limited, Franklin D. Roosevelt, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, has been elected president of the company. William Schall, head of William Schall & Co., bankers, New York, is vice-president and chairman of the executive committee. The other directors include Almet F. Jenks, formerly presiding justice, appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York, and Andrew Haydon, Ottawa, Canada, barrister and national organizer of the Liberal Party.

The capital of the company consists of \$60,000 preferred stock in dollar denomination and 600,000,000 marks common stock in shares of 10,000 German marks each.

Charter Is Unique

A unique charter has been granted to the new company by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and the directors believe it is one of the most valuable franchises ever granted. While it is a corporation under the laws of a British Dominion, the common stock is of German mark denomination. This enables all owners of German marks to acquire the shares at their par value of 10,000 marks each, regardless of exchange fluctuations.

Mr. Schall, chairman of the executive committee, is now in Germany on a special mission. After a careful survey of the German economic situation, in the course of which he conferred with the leading German financial authorities, Mr. Schall has selected as the German Advisory Committee of the company, Senator August Laitman, Senator John von Berenberg Gossler, and Alfred Arnthal.

The company's executive offices are at 7 Pine Street, New York City. One of the great post-war problems is the safe and profitable employment of the German marks purchased and held in America.

Financial authorities and leading economists who have examined the plan adopted by Mr. Roosevelt and his associates of exchanging this large volume of depreciated currency for actual value, endorse it as a simple method for safeguarding these American investments, and at the same time re-employing vast quantities of idle capital in productive enterprises in Germany.

Getting Value For Mark

Marks invested in property in Germany should begin to earn returns immediately and the funds cannot disappear, since they are represented by actual value. Compared with this, the holding of mark currency or drafts is a most hazardous operation and the funds are either idle or earn very little. Besides if the exchange quotations should approach the vanishing point there would be nothing tangible left for the holders of marks or drafts.

The capital of the company will be invested in real estate, mortgages, securities and participation in industrial and commercial enterprises in Germany.

The purposes of the company have met with general approval in Germany.

There is a great stringency of money and credit in Germany at present, and sound and attractive investments can be secured for marks at prices which should insure profitable returns, it is contended.

The Deutsche Bank and the Norddeutsche Bank at Hamburg are to be the company's depositories in Germany.

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Campaign to Push Early Passage of Roosevelt-Sequoia Park Bill

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 15 (Special).—Proponents of the plan to establish in the high Sierras of California a permanent memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, in the shape of a national park of giant redwoods, great in area and containing the largest living trees, commenced work the first of September on plans for a campaign to obtain action on the Barbour Bill, now in Congress, creating such a park. According to this bill, the memory of Theodore Roosevelt is to be perpetuated in a park which contains a gorge comparable to that of the Yosemite in size and depth; embracing a group of 10 of the highest mountain peaks on North America, and bearing the best preserved groves of the giant redwood remaining in the Sierra Nevada.

The tract lies directly across the great Kaweah Basin, about 50 miles south and east of the Yosemite National Park, with which it is to be connected by means of a wide, paved highway, when the national park highway system of the western United States is completed. The area of the proposed park is approximately that of 25 townships, or 1260 square miles. It embraces the present Sequoia National Park, of which it is an enlargement, or extension, and will be known as the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park. In order to preserve the name of the famous chief of the Cherokees—Sequoyah—as well as that of the famous American who best knew the land of the Cherokees.

The Campaign and the Opposition
The campaign to push the measure through Congress and thus preserve the last great grove of giant redwoods, will begin in California, and will be carried to every resident of that State by means of circulars and letters. Thereafter, it will be spread to the eastern states in order to influence congressmen from other states than California to support the measure. The only opposition to the bill comes from communities of southern California which desire the despoil the streams of hydro-electric power and irrigation. The proponents of the park, however, have demonstrated that these objectives can be accomplished just as effectively by taking the water out of these streams below the boundaries of the park, and so have virtually overcome this opposition.

As far back 1891, John Muir proposed a great national park, to be located in the high Sierra, suggesting that the boundaries of the then newly-established Sequoia National Park be extended to include the canyons and headwaters of the wild and beautiful Kings River. During the following 25 years, successive superintendents of the Sequoia National Park urged that the additional land be acquired and added to the Sequoia tract, so as to create one huge and permanent preserve for these vast groves and beautiful streams. Then the Sierra Club, of California, took up the matter, and the present moving spirit behind the project, which has been mapped and surveyed in connection with the preparation of the bill creating it.

In Two Counties
It was not until last year, however, that the bill actually establishing the park was introduced in the present Congress by H. E. Barbour, member of the lower house from Fresno, a city almost within the shadow of the great peaks of the proposed park. The proposed national park is situated equally divided between Fresno and Tulare counties, similarly to the situation of General Grant Memorial Park, 20 miles to the westward of the Roosevelt-Sequoia Park as at present plotted. Present plans are to maintain this park in its wild condition, without automobile roads or hotels, but with such trails, fire-breaks and similar protection, so that those who wish really to get closer to nature in the high mountains may do so.

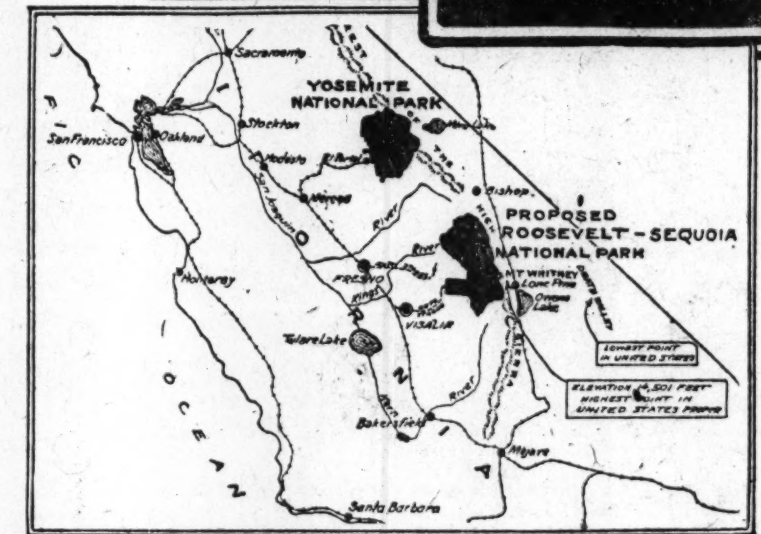
The Barbour Bill, which has the support of California's congressional delegation, the Sierra Club and of the majority of other outdoor organizations in the United States, is being actively backed by Stephen Tyng Mather, director of national parks for the United States. It is at present in the hands of the Public Lands Committee of the House of Representatives, whence it will be called by the California representatives, and taken up this fall, it having once passed the Senate, to which it will have to go again, however, after passage by the House.

Five River Canyons
The park embraces canyons of five rivers. These streams are, starting at the northern end of the park and moving southward, the middle fork of the Kings River, flowing through Simpson Meadow and Tehlite Valley; the south fork of the Kings River, flowing through Paradise Valley and Kings River Canyon; the middle fork of the Kaweah River, flowing along the southern boundary of the giant forest; the east fork of the Kaweah River, and the dashing Kern River, flowing through the gash in the Sierras known as Kern River Canyon. The lakes of origin of the Kings, Kaweah and Kern rivers lie within the park, fed by snows and glaciers.

Backed by the very crest of the high Sierra, the Roosevelt Park area spreads north and south along this crest for approximately 60 miles, and westward for a width varying from about 15 miles, from Junction Peak on the east to the exit of Roaring River from the park area on the west to nearly 40 miles between Mt. Whitney on the east and the westernmost boundary of the present Sequoia National Park. On this crest of the Sierras stands Mt. Whitney, the highest peak in the United States outside of Alaska, pointing its snow-crowned crest 14,501 feet into the air. Along this crest, too, are half a dozen other notable peaks, and several jagged, sawtoothed walls of stone and earth, rising thousands of feet in the air, such as gave to the Sierra Nevada its Spanish name—the Snowy Sawtooth. The park is about equally distant from Los Angeles and San Francisco, being, roughly, 150 miles from each.

Fifty miles to the southeast, across the high Sierras, lies Death Valley, containing the lowest point of dry land within the United States, from which is plainly visible the highest point in the country. Entrance to the park area today is made through the Sequoia National Park, which is reached from Visalia, Tulare County, by regularly-operated automobile stages. Francis P. Farquhar of San Francisco, who spends a considerable part of each year on long hikes in this region, and who represented the Sierra Club at a hearing on the Barbour bill in Washington, discussed with the writer the park.

The Heritage of the West
"The people of the United States are only just beginning to comprehend the character of the country in which they live. The rising tide of population overflowing its early limits has penetrated so rapidly into those regions which, only yesterday, were considered remote and inaccessible, that what may have passed for an accurate and comprehensive description of the west a few years ago, now proves utterly inadequate and misleading. We know, only too well, that the once vast herds of buffalo no longer range the plains; we have heard the note of warning that our once limitless forests are rapidly approaching limits; but we are still prone to think that the wilderness of mountains, plains and forests is inexhaustible. The wilderness is passing; the old west is practically gone, and only a few spots remain untouched by the hand of civilization. These still may be preserved for future generations as splendid ex-



How the Snow and Ice Carve Out a Peak in the High Sierra of California. This Shows Mt. Huxley in the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.
Map Showing Location of the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, a Few Miles Southeast of the Yosemite National Park.

amples of our once vast heritage, and in preserving them we shall perpetuate not only the character of the places themselves, but sources from which there may still spring the spirit of freedom and of beauty that has played so large a part in our national life.

"Supreme among these choice regions is that high Sierra country about which it is proposed to throw the protection of a national park, dedicated to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, the president who stood so pre-eminently for the idea of a vigorous American manhood deriving inspiration from the vastness and the magnificence of the territory of the United States. The proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park is an enlargement of the existing Sequoia National Park of California, to include an area of 1000 square miles directly adjacent on the east and north. The Sequoia National Park was established in 1890 to preserve the most magnificent forest to be found in the world. Thanks to the persistent efforts of its friends, and the timely wisdom and foresight of the Nation, that forest now stands for all future generations to behold, to study and to enjoy. But it is apparent that not enough has been set aside, and the way now seems clear for the establishment of this greater park, and area of magnificent beauty and tremendous interest, which, unless protected and preserved by the Nation, soon will pass into private hands."

Travel Notes

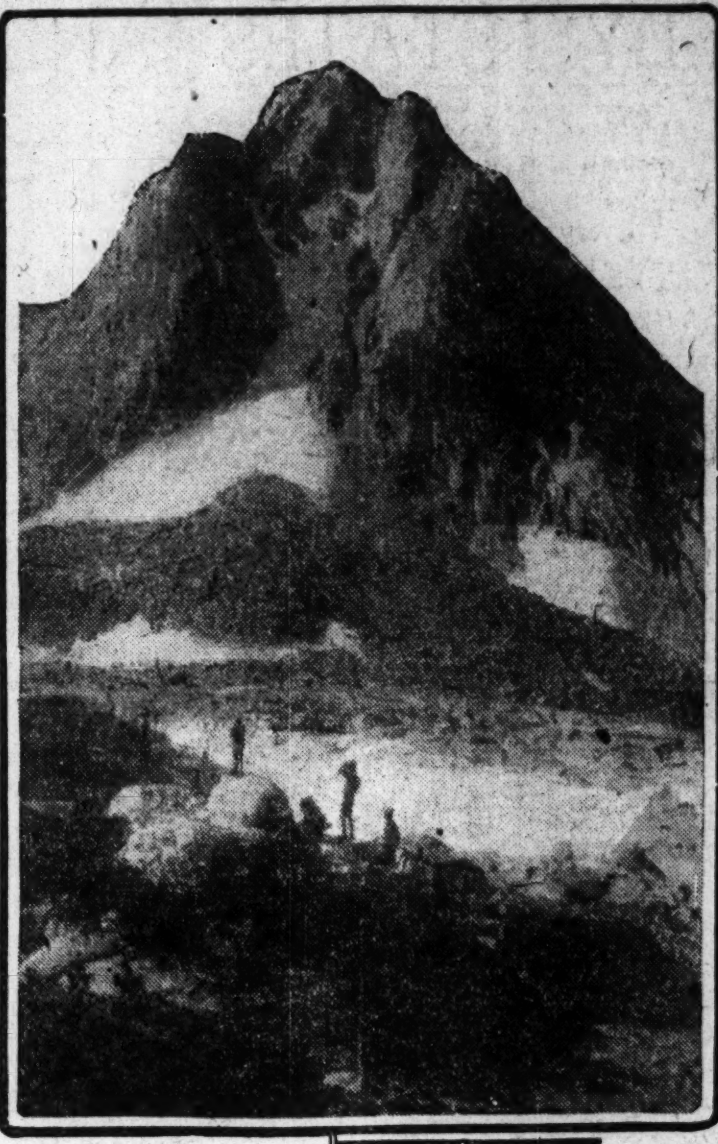
Ways and means of turning into profit one of the absolute losses of the hotel industry have been given consideration in the industry for a number of years—without getting anywhere. The use of the lobby is where this loss occurs—being a loss because "there is nothing in it."

It would be impractical to attempt to place an estimate on the volume of business that is transacted in the lobby of the ordinary first-class hotel by persons not guests of the house. Thousands of transactions are consummated in hotel lobbies by businessmen who carry their office "in their hat." They make an ideal meeting place. They prove convenient for salesmen for the discussion of their line and there are a thousand and one ways in which the hotel lobby serves the public gratis.

No practical solution has been evolved up to the present, although there is every reason to believe that the accommodations thus provided free are paid for in various other ways and the lobby expense is an item to be charged against advertising expense.

American hotel methods are recognized in Europe as superior in most respects. Not only French but English hotel men are sending representatives to the United States to study the latest developments in the industry and to gather new ideas for the improvement of the hosteleries they now operate and for others in the course of construction. Recently the son of one of the prominent hotel owners in Paris, returned to France after spending several months on the staff of a leading hotel in the United States. Now T. C. Gordon, proprietor of the Shaftsbury and Caledonian hotels in London, is sending his son, T. Miller Gordon, to America for the same purpose. Mr. Gordon is building a 300-room hotel, the Windsor, in London, which is to have the modern conveniences of the foremost American hotels. The younger Gordon is to be manager of the Windsor on his return from the United States.

At the convention of the International Stewards Association, held recently in St. Louis, a letter was received from the American Caterers Association strongly recommending that the two organizations join forces again, as in former years. The proposal was well received by the Stewards Association, and a committee was appointed by Jacob Miller, the retiring president, to meet with the caterers at their annual convention



How the Snow and Ice Carve Out a Peak in the High Sierra of California. This Shows Mt. Huxley in the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.
Map Showing Location of the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, a Few Miles Southeast of the Yosemite National Park.

round hotels, especially the apartment hotels, have had one of the most successful years since the war. More families are moving into hotels for the winter. Statements given out by the management of one of the largest warehouses reveal the fact that so many families have sent their furniture to storage that they are confronted with a serious problem in providing room. Notwithstanding the alarm expressed in New York hotel circles with reference to overbuilding in that city there is every indication that there will be a demand for many additional rooms during the coming year.

ARCTIC IS EASY OF ACCESS FROM LONDON, EXPLORER DECLARES

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Modern airships of the German type could make the trip from London to the north Pole, a distance of 4600 miles, within a week, says Major Richard Carr, aerial expert of the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition. Fuel for the entire distance could be carried and no landings need be made.

"I am fully convinced that we have left far behind the old-fashioned methods and that in future polar exploration will be done by aircraft during the summer months," Major Carr continues. "Very few persons realize how mild the Arctic and Antarctic summers really are, and the wonderful improvement in aircraft."

Major Carr made important observations on flying conditions in the Antarctic. "During the seven weeks we were in the ice," he says, "the lowest temperature recorded was 5 degrees Fahrenheit and the average approximately 20 degrees. The wind average was 8 to 10 miles an hour, and the air and sky were wonderfully clear. So clear was the air that mirage was very frequent. We had more than 300 perfect flying hours."

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HOTEL ASSOCIATION RAISING \$2,000,000 EDUCATIONAL FUND

Four Training Schools to Be Established for Instructing Heads of Departments

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Improvement in every department appears to be the slogan of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, which opened headquarters in Chicago following its recent annual convention in Boston. These improvements are to be brought about, largely, through a campaign of education which has been outlined and already put into effect to some extent.

For the carrying out of this campaign of education the association proposes to raise, among its members, a fund of \$2,000,000. With this fund there will be opened four vocational schools for the instruction of hotel department heads in their respective duties and the duties of their assistants. It is proposed to locate these schools so that the best result may be obtained in the United States and Canada.

In raising the necessary fund from the hotel interests of the two countries, considerable stress is being put upon the fact that the fund will be raised in actual dollars and cents through the higher efficiency that will be developed, as a result of the proposed training of department heads—not alone in these employees but also in the members of their several staffs.

While it is not considered practical to train, at the proposed schools, the army of employees of the modern hotel, it is proposed so to train the department heads that they will be capable of transmitting a portion of that training to their immediate associates.

The Research Bureau or General Laboratory is another idea of the directors of the educational campaign. Through this bureau there will be provided a possibility of a change of ideas and experiences for the many hotel managers of the two countries. This bureau will develop into a veritable clearing house of ideas relative to every phase of the industry. These ideas will be distributed, through pamphlets and probably other publications, so that all members of the association are enabled to accept or reject them.

It is the purpose of this bureau to supply to all the hotels of the country the type of service that heretofore has been possible only for the "chain" hotels, which, through size or organization have been able to maintain such a department.

At the present time, as each of the many mechanical devices and items of equipment manufactured and sold for hotel use are marketed, the individual hotel must test and experiment, at its own time and expense, to ascertain its merits or determine its fitness for the work required. Tremendous expense that is entirely unnecessary is the inevitable result of this multiplication of effort.

The Research Bureau will be in a

position to try out such devices or have them tried out, pass upon them as workable or non-workable, or at least point out their strong and weak points, under what limitations they will operate, and for what type of service they are best suited.

The bureau will be in close touch with the United States Bureau of Standards and with the various physical laboratories throughout the United States. It will also follow closely the workings and development of other trade organizations which touch upon the hotel in any way.

The Research Bureau will furnish personal service at a reasonable cost to hotels desiring to compile a standard practice manual, and where expert advice and assistance might be needed in the co-ordinating of the work of departments.

The bureau will be in a position to investigate and advise on any reasonable question put up to it by members of the association, and such matters of cost accounting, insurance, legal and legislative problems, publicity, employment methods, standardization, departmental relations, etc., will receive special attention.

FRANCE OPENS BIG WIRELESS STATION AT SAINT-ASSISE

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Another step in the plan to "moor the new world alongside the old" has been taken here by the opening of the great French wireless station at Saint-Assise. This is described as the biggest wireless station in the world, and it has a capacity, its builders say, of 1,000,000 words a day. Messages have already been sent at the rate of 80 words a minutes with perfect clearness, and when the equipment is completed it will be possible to send five or six messages simultaneously, with a total output of 600 words a minute.

Saint-Assise, which in future will carry the bulk of wireless communication between France and America, is worked from the center of Paris by means of a long-distance control system. The central office near the Paris Stock Exchange, by means of six receiving centers in the suburbs, picks up messages destined for transmission from Saint-Assise and automatically passes them on across the Atlantic.

This station is 35 times as powerful as the Eiffel Tower station. In addition to messages sent to New York, own time and expense, to ascertain its merits or determine its fitness for the work required. Tremendous expense that is entirely unnecessary is the inevitable result of this multiplication of effort.

The Research Bureau will be in a

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VALUABLE DISCOVERY OF PEAT IN QUEBEC

QUEBEC, Sept. 18 (Special Correspondence).—It is officially announced that a large deposit of fine quality peat has been found near Stoneham and Breakville by Axel Anrop of Ottawa, who was sent out by the Geological Survey of Canada, to explore the Quebec district for the valuable fuel. The locality of the discovery is between Lake MacKenzie and Lake Saginac. "When properly manufactured by machinery a ton of peat produces heat which is equivalent to that of a ton and eight-tenths of the best grade of anthracite coal," said Mr. Anrop. "Its combustible properties are excellent and the fuel burns down to a fine ash." It is expected that the work of development on this bog will be started next summer.

Experts of the Dominion Government have a system whereby the peat is dried by the sun. It is estimated that one plant will deliver 100 tons per day of the railway. The peat is dug out of the bog, piled up, spread in the sun to dry, and stamped out into blocks of a convenient size. At present there is no detail available as to the cost of producing peat by this method, but it is estimated that it can be produced for considerably less than \$5 per ton.

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MANITOBA FARMERS
TO HAVE AN ADVISER

WINNIPEG, Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence)—In conformity with similar action taken by the other prairie provinces, Manitoba has decided to appoint an official who will advise farmers who find themselves in financial difficulties in tiding themselves over until they market this year's crop. The Government came to this decision following a conference with representatives of the Retail Merchants Association, Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, the Bankers Association and mortgage and loan companies. The purpose of the conference was to arrive at an agreement whereby the farmers' creditors might refrain from pressing for payment of debts until the debtors were able to realize on the year's crop.

The Government adviser will not have authority to administer relief to embarrassed farmers, but to those who apply for advice he will be able to give information as to the best methods whereby they can carry on

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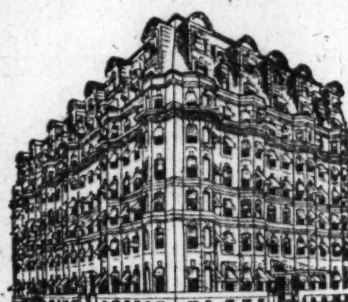
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EDUCATIONAL

Training the Children to Choose Well When We "Let Them Be"

THE business man demands that education should supply him with efficient workers in factory and counting house; but the educationist, while admitting that this object is a legitimate part of the purpose of the school, will not allow that it should be the dominating factor. If he were compelled to choose, he would say that the school should educate for leisure rather than for vocation.

Education for livelihood is important, but education for life is essential. And it is in the right use of leisure that the results of a sound education become apparent. In leisure the real self is set free; it is master of its own activities, and it is these unrestrained activities which afford the true index to the personality which early education has built up. The test of a man's education is what he chooses to do when he is not obliged to do anything.

When Free From Compulsion

In boarding schools the problem of training for leisure is important because the leisure of the pupils is spent at school. In the case of day schools, the question of leisure is not neglected. The essence of the right approach to the problem of the leisure hour is the admission that young people need times and periods when they are not under compulsion to engage in any specific activity. It follows from this that compulsory games are not a perfect method of providing for leisure. The child must follow his own bent—any element of compulsion or pressure vitiates even games. As it was put by Canon Beeching:

Let them be a little space,
Tho' they lack our crowning grace;
Tho' their talk be not about
Things we talk of, dining out;
Tho' their jokes are hard to see:
Let them be.

This does not mean, however, that the young people are to be left to their own unaided and unguided devices. It is of the essence of the educative use of leisure that the school should put at the service of the pupil all the resources of the accumulated experience of civilization in physical, intellectual, artistic, and moral, and afford him stimulus and guidance. And it must be remembered, too, that

unless the pupil himself engages in the activity he has chosen the leisure hour will fail of its purpose.

To Offset Commercialization

Mr. J. L. Paton, high master of Manchester Grammar School, England, analyzed modern tendencies acutely when he pointed out that the dullness which many people find in life today is due to their own passivity. A family goes to the seaside, but the boy and girl cannot enjoy themselves unless they have sixpence a day to spend. Everything for the provision of pleasure has been commercialized, and the growth of great commercial organizations with vested interests has taken away the desire for self-activity in pleasure. Further, the school should provide alternatives to excessive athletics—athletics need not be the only nor the chief interest external to the academic curriculum.

When it comes to specifying the various branches of activity in which the pupil may be encouraged to interest himself, the difficulty is not in the limitations, but in the extensiveness of the field open to him. In addition to the various sports and games, the activities of the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and kindred organizations, the whole range of intellectual and artistic pursuits is available. Archaeology, astronomy, botany, conchology, entomology, geology, zoology, microscopy, photography, drawing, reading, carpentry, metal work—

The world is so full of a number of things, I think we should all be as happy as kings.

Rambles, natural history collections and exhibitions, meetings and lectures for the several sections, debates, essays and competitions may be organized. The musical and dramatic sections, in providing enjoyment for others, confer inestimable benefits upon their own members. The elementary instinct of the collector (of shells, eggs or what not) develops through the systematizing stage into the orderliness and maturity of the generalization of natural science. The self-discipline and artistic development inherent in such a pursuit as wood carving are of undeniable human and civilizing value. Leisure enriched by interests such as these is filled with joy, not the spurious joy of passivity, but the satisfying joy of a purpose and elevating activity.

The Observatory

GROWING demand for teacher-coaches, for men and women who are equally at home in the classroom and in the gymnasium, has led the University of Wisconsin to establish five minor courses in physical education open only to students who are planning to enter the teaching profession. By this extension and broadening of its curriculum the university's school of education formally recognizes, if indeed it does not tacitly approve, the modern movement to take public school sports out of the hands of the specialists and put them in the hands of those whose interests are primarily educational.

It will mean much to the high schools if this Wisconsin arrangement or any wider adaptation of it makes available a supply of men who are competent to teach the regular academic studies in the morning and football or baseball in the afternoon. The need for this type of man has long been felt but only partially met. As circumstances are now it is quite common for a school to select an athletic coach and hope, often vainly, that he will also be able to teach English or French. In the new era it will select a teacher of English or French and, if he has had the proper training, will assign to him in addition the duty of coaching athletics. In other words, the emphasis will be continually on the candidate's educational qualifications. It may be that the new system will not produce as many winning teams, but it will at least serve the valuable purpose of keeping the two great branches of school activity in the right relation to each other.

By the terms of the revised Wisconsin curriculum the student who is preparing to be a teacher will continue to specialize in one or more of the common subjects such as history or modern languages. But he will also, if his inclinations so urge him, "minor" in any one of a number of courses designed to give him—or her—the training he needs to enable him to direct school athletics. He may study to become a football, baseball, track or basketball coach or a teacher of physical education generally; he may learn to organize, administer and supervise play and recreation in communities and industrial concerns. For women there are courses in physical education and gymnastics and also in interpretative dancing as a branch of gymnasium work.

The opening next Monday of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines will add another chapter to America's record of educational achievement in that farthest north territory. The record is not without its dark pages but, taken by and large, it represents some 40 years of commendable work in the direction of bringing an entire population to a point where it is self-supporting.

From the very beginning one of the duties of the United States in Alaska has been the training of adults as well as the training of children. Herein lies the reason for the seemingly curious fact that the reindeer industry was early given in the keeping of the Federal Bureau of Education. Today there are in Alaska more than 200,000 reindeer, two-thirds of them owned by the natives and in slightly more than a generation the industry has taken the Eskimos from the primitive to the pastoral state, lifted them out of the class of the nomadic races and given them the means of self-support and even the opportunity to accumulate a certain wealth.

But there are remote regions of the

territory still untouched. In the wild places that comprise the delta of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers hundreds of natives are even now living under the worst possible conditions. To that district the Bureau of Education is directing its attention. It has established two schools there and the teachers who volunteer for service will be gone a full 12 months. They will take with them a year's supply of provisions as well as all the material needed for the construction of a school building. It is under such circumstances that education farthest north goes forward.

When the House of Representatives passes the Capper Bill, as it now seems almost certain to do, the District of Columbia will take its place alongside the educationally progressive states of the Union. This measure, in addition to extending the age limits for compulsory schooling for the enforcement of all attendance laws, under its provisions all children between the ages of 7 and 16 will be required to be in school; with the exception that those over 14 who have completed the eighth grade and are driven to seek work instead of education may be exempted. The present age limits are 8 and 14. The Capper Bill is endorsed by the board of education and the district commissioners and has been passed by the Senate.

Announcement by the Massachusetts State Board of Education that it is planning a campaign to bring home to cities and towns the importance of providing hot lunches for school children lends special significance to the warning lately issued by the Government in its bulletin on the teaching of home economics. The federal bureau expresses concern over the fact that school officials sometimes dodge their responsibilities by permitting an outside agency to furnish unsupervised lunches. It expresses the belief that the most satisfactory and economical management of the lunch in any school, large or small, is attained by placing it under the direction of the head of the home economics department. The bulletin suggests that a lunch room which provides food but does not train in intelligent choice of foods has but partially performed its function.

Graduation Exercises Protested

NEW YORK (Special Correspondence)—"Many parents and children regard graduation from the 8th grade as the end of education, and this impression is heightened by elaborate public ceremonies when some trustee or prominent citizen attempts to advise the graduates on the brilliant careers opened to them," said Peter J. Brady, chairman of the committee on education of the State Federation of Labor, recently. "There should be no break in the continuity of advancement to the higher grades and graduation exercises should be held only on completion of the fourth year in high school," continued Mr. Brady, who plans to continually stress on the public platform, his objection to the graduation exercises that mark the close of the elementary school period. "Popish or over-dressed children are a source of destruction in the class room, and wherever such a practice can be discouraged it will help to produce a better feeling among pupils and be an aid to their parents, who sometimes go without the necessities of life in order that their children may be as extravagantly dressed as other children."



Professor G. Oscar Russell

Of the University of Utah and Prominent in the Promotion of the Summer School of the University of Mexico

Mexico's Summer School Popular With American Teachers in Spanish

THE American colony of Mexico City was the larger this summer by some 500 teachers and students from the United States who were here to take advantage of the summer school organized for their benefit by the University of Mexico. The school is the outgrowth of the desire of the Mexican Government to cultivate relations of real understanding and mutual appreciation with the United States—not only with its industrial and commercial interests but even more with its teachers and thinkers and scholars, in a word, with its people of culture.

Mexico believes she has something in the field of literature and art to offer her neighbor. For many years she has been sending her professors, her students, and her men of science to the United States to complete or enlarge their studies, and a year ago last spring, it seemed to Dr. Ezquerri Chavez, head of the school of higher studies, that the time was ripe to offer Americans similar facilities in Mexico. Certainly in the field of archaeology she could open for them a treasure house as rich as any land could show—pyramids and temples and buried cities reaching back to an antiquity which no one yet has been able to fix in botany and zoology, too, her climate, rising from the tropic coastline to the perpetual snow of her loftiest mountains, offers the naturalist an almost inexhaustible variety, while to the ethnologist her Indian population, with its 52 different languages and its tribal life, scarcely changed in the remotest parts of the Republic from the days before Montezuma, presents an almost unsurpassed opportunity.

But Two Summers Old

President Obregon, appreciating the value of Dr. Chavez's suggestion, commissioned Señor Gumaro Villalobos, Congressman from the state of Sonora to open relations with American universities and begin the working out of the most advantageous system of exchange. It is perhaps due as much to Prof. G. Oscar Russell of the University of Utah as to any other one American that the project crystallized into the form of the summer school. Professor Russell was already planning to take a body of his students down to Mexico to pass their vacation in a first hand contact with the Spanish language and the custom and mode of thinking of the nearest Spanish-speaking people. Instead, therefore, of bringing them as an independent group he brought them to the nucleus of the first summer session. He did more. He entered warmly into the spirit and problems of the new-born institution, serving on its faculty and blazing the way for that interchange of professors which is one of the things which Mexico hopes to achieve within the near future.

The majority of the 150 students who took the course last year were, as the university expected and hoped, teachers of Spanish in American high schools and universities. The Mexican Government furnished them free transportation from the border and the directors of the school made every effort to secure comfortable accommodations for them in a country where living conditions are so different from those of their own land. A series of excursions to places of wonder and beauty, visits to schools, museums and historic buildings within the capital itself, fiestas in their honor culminating in a reception by the Señor Presidente de la Republica and the whole unforgettable glamour of a summer in Mexico converted the 150 pioneers into such enthusiastic propagandists for their fellow teachers and students that this year there came 500 to tax the capacity of the summer school.

They came with all degrees of facility, and non-facility in Spanish and they found courses arranged to suit

their needs. Happy those whose Spanish warranted their enrolling for the lectures on culture in Mexico with its fascinating background of history, religion and politics and its still more interesting foreground of social vision and practical idealism. Happy he whose ear was practiced enough to follow the course covering the interwoven strands of philosophy, social science and aesthetics caught up from old Spain and perhaps still older Anahuac and Yucatan, from modern France and modern Anglo-Saxondom and from all the other lands in which her scholars have studied and worked and from which other scholars, artists and poets have come to her. Fortunate they who could travel fast enough for the classes in Cervantes, in the drama of Spain's Golden Age and in her modern novel. Or for all the course in that literature so little known, that which has grown up in the little republics of Central America, and the little island countries of the Caribbean Sea.

But some of these things one could get in some degree at home. Perhaps, the very heart of the delight of a summer at the Mexican university lies in the things that nowhere else in the world could be gotten—in the courses in archaeology and art and

the excursions to the ancient heathen, "City of the Gods," to the gold-leaf altars and the centuries-old wood carving of those marvelous cathedrals, up the rugged snowy sides of the "mountain that smokes" and to the little halcyon town of Cuernavaca where the old Mexican palace of Cortes now houses a state government and where in the garden Maximilian and Carlotta loved, the mango trees still drop their ripened fruit into the stone-rimmed pleasure pool and on the long stone walks.

Class Meets in National Museum

The courses in archaeology are held in the National Museum with the class gathered round the facade of the Maya temple, the squat image of the war-god or the fragment of the map four centuries old of Mexico in the days of the conquest which constitutes the lesson for the day. And all around is a collection of unimaginable antiquities.

As for art in Mexico—architecture, painting, sculpture and that handiwork by which so large a proportion of the Indian population still earns its daily bread—the whole visible background

of Mexico is the indispensable condition of its fullest enjoyment. When you cry out in delight over the blended loveliness of a Guadalajara water bottle or the unbelievable design of a Michoacan sarape what does it not mean to you to know that just a few hours from the capital are the little gray adobe homes where Indians squat upon the ground and mould and weave this beauty by hand and with only such primitive implements as perhaps were used in Babylon millenniums ago. Already there has started for the cities of the United States an exhibit of native industrial art which the American lover of the beautiful, the quaint, the primitive can ill afford to miss.

Across from the Museo, on the old site of Montezuma's palace stands the National Conservatory of Music. Here in the late afternoon, when the Mexican world has awakened from its siesta and the sound of piano and violin is heard through all the building, a group of Americans gather in a room off the sun-drenched central patio to practice Mexican popular songs under a big broad shouldered, muscular maestro. How the boys and girls back in the high schools and colleges to which these teachers will soon be returning are going to love Paloma Blanca!

The Practical Side and the Future

Nor in the midst of so much literature, art, and song is the utilitarian basis of education neglected. For those whose life lies more in the commercial world there are daily courses in Spanish stenography and in the business methods and forms of correspondence most used in the Republic.

The university is making plans for the rapid growth and betterment of the summer school, even to the changing of its own traditional scholastic year. At present the long vacation in Mexico comes in December and January, so that in July and August, just at the time when the teaching of the higher and secondary schools should be free to cultivate their American colleagues, they are busy in their classrooms. But according to Señor Vicente Lombardo Toledano, the acting director of the school, there is no real reason why this should be so.

There are men upon the faculty not only of broad international sympathies but of broad international experience as well. The rector of the university, for instance, holds his doctor's degree from the University of Rio de Janeiro and is a member of the International Institute of Sociology at Paris.

Kindergarten and Campaigns in Behalf of Its Extension

As the public schools reopen, it is well to give attention to the neglect adequately to provide for the education of the youngest children of school age, says Mrs. Henry Phipps, vice-president of the National Kindergarten Association.

According to the latest figures issued by the United States Bureau of Education only about one child in nine receives kindergarten training and approximately four million children are being deprived of their rights in this regard. In the United States which stands for equal privileges for all it is obviously unfair that some children should be deprived of early training which others are privileged to enjoy.

The most effective way to secure more kindergartens is through the enactment of a law providing for their establishment upon petition of parents, says Mrs. Phipps. California secured such a law in 1913 and as a result, that state has risen from ninth to first place in the matter of furnishing

For a Better Use of the Artistic Impulse in the Everyday World

MUCH concern has recently been manifested in British educational circles as to the account of the deficiencies of artistic education in Great Britain. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, put the matter plainly when he said "the British people are not a nation of Philistines; on the contrary, they are a people rich in every kind and description of artistic impulse and skill; but, owing to imperfect organization and contrivance, they waste much of this treasure in their careless English way." The results of this neglect are seen in both the artistic and the economic spheres: a lack of taste is discernible in the surroundings of the people, a loss of trade results from inferior industrial art.

Despite the impulse which William Morris and others have given to the artistic development of British craftsmanship, much leeway still remains to be made up. In bookbinding, printing, illustration and advertisement posters great advances have been made. But according to the report of the Board of Trade Commission on the position of textiles after the war, the industry has not yet taken advantage of the reservoir of talent which is available in the country, and a similar deficiency is found in certain other trades.

The Post of Art Master

One of the causes of the backwardness of artistic education is the tendency which exists in many schools to ignore the subject and to treat the post of art master as of minor importance. The teaching of art has thus, in the past, frequently fallen into the hands of the wrong persons and those who gained their positions by obsolete examinations and certificates, and who are in the habit of employing mechanical methods: such methods, for example, as are typified by the drawing of a symmetrical vase by means of a line down the center. These methods are gradually disappearing, but the tendency to be content with teaching crafts and technique instead of trying to develop the artistic faculty has not yet entirely vanished.

The art schools are beginning to give signs of a proper estimate of their rightful functions. These, broadly speaking, are of a twofold character: first, by turning out a con-

stant stream of able and enlightened teachers to permeate with a truly artistic atmosphere the schools of the country; and second, to train art-loving craftsmen and craftsmen who will bring the various professions and industries in which they are employed up to the highest levels of taste and skill. Of the first of these functions it is sufficient to say by its adequate fulfillment depends upon the measure of efficiency with which the second is carried out. The work of the art teacher cannot be dissociated from the actualities of life, and his influence will be greater the more he bases his knowledge and executive skill upon the work of the architect or sculptor or printer, upon the craft of the worker in metal, porcelain or textiles.

Art and Industry

The relations between art and industry have recently been investigated by a committee set up by the Federation of British Industries, and several important recommendations have been put forward. The report of the committee is mainly a plea for closer co-operation between artist and manufacturer and for a more efficient correlation of effort between the art schools and the works designing-shops.

It is obvious, however, that in addition to the co-operation of art school, industry and museum, a fourth factor, namely, a cultivated artistic taste on the part of the public, is necessary. This will inevitably be brought about as increased interest and intelligence are devoted to art in schools and colleges, and as a result of the raising of the artistic standard of the products of industry. Due to the revival of industrial art. The work of the British Institute of Industrial Art is helping toward this desirable end. Started two years ago under the joint auspices of the Board of Education and the Board of Trade, the department best representing the two elements concerned, the institute has already achieved valuable results in the way of co-ordinating such necessary factors as the Federation of British Industries, the Royal Society of Arts, the Arts and Crafts Society, and the Workers' Guild. In consequence of these various influences, British art, both pure and applied, would seem to have entered upon a brighter era.

The Student's Objective Must Be Adopted as His Very Own

"FOR 10 summers now, I have watched young men pass my desk on their respective ways to college," relates a Boston teacher. "I have seen a large percentage of them succeed in attaining the desired goal; I have seen some of the fail. I am always sorry for the fellow who fails after he has done his best. But all young people do not do their best. They do not realize the true meaning of the word 'objective' as it applies to their educational ambitions."

"When a pupil has been faithful to his studies all through the preparatory grades and then fails to enter the institution of higher learning, there is usually a remedy because the cause can be located. It is an entirely different matter, however, when one has shown no evidence of seriousness or has indicated in no way that his best

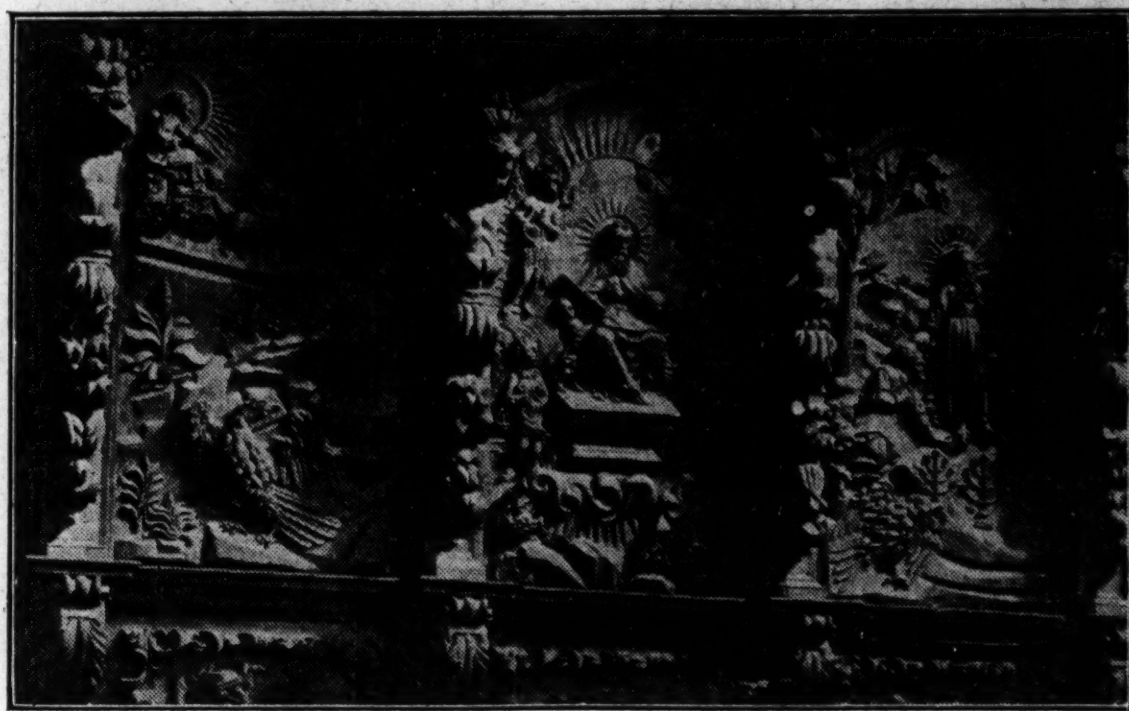
"Entering college today is a much more serious matter. We have parents who are sure that their son has mechanical ability and we have a son who has the same idea as regards himself but neither one or the other can see anything beyond the present except the objective in the distance. Neither one or the other of these persons realizes the importance of the ground to be gained between the present and that future for which all concerned are planning."

"Today I have an appointment with a boy who says that he is preparing for entrance to a well known college. One would not guess that he was at all serious in this preparation by the looks of his report card. Yesterday I interviewed his parents. Perhaps I should say that they interviewed me because they requested an interview as a result of the report sent home. These parents are fine people and they heartily wish to do everything possible for their son. They are, as a matter of fact, doing more for the boy than he is doing for them or for himself in that they are doing all that they can and he is not."

"Now it is a perfectly natural thing for these parents to expect me to do something to make this boy do better work. As teachers, we have this proposition to face constantly. 'Can't you do something to make my son or my daughter do better work?' says the parent, and the teacher says that he will try. But after fifteen years of teaching experience I am becoming more and more convinced that until the time arrives in the experience of every boy that he will himself accept the responsibility of attaining his objective, his teachers can do little. So today when this boy comes in to see me I shall not threaten him or in any way punish him because he is not working up to his capacity but I shall try to make him see that the attainment of the goal which he seeks to pull himself up to is very much his own particular job."

"Two years ago a boy came to me to see if I could make any suggestions which, if followed, would enable him to enter college within as short a time as possible. This young man had been away from the environment of school for several years. He has attended summer school, and he has recently passed all of the college entrance examinations that it was possible for him to take and he enters the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this fall. The institute is to be congratulated on being able to number him among its students. His career will be worth watching."

"What is the fundamental difference between these two young men? As I see it one has realized the importance of the future objective and the other has not. I do not consider the parent and the teacher the important factors in these cases. The whole matter is very much a personal problem. 'I could go on and tell story after story of earnest young men who have succeeded in entering college and carrying on the work there with much credit to themselves and the school from which they came. As I rapidly review these cases I am impressed with the seriousness with which the most notable among them accepted the accomplishment of whatever tasks were necessary to obtain the reward represented by what I have called here the objective. Those who have failed have made too much of a chance game out of the whole matter."



Detail of Wood Carving on the Walls of One of the Beautiful Rooms of the University of Mexico

The Lady of Deer Island

A black and white photograph of a river flowing through a forested valley. A small house is visible on the left bank, and a road or path runs along the right bank. The image is framed by a thick black border.

"Friday Street"

Today, upon the noisy street,
 Gray with dust and grim with heat,
 Suddenly a fragrance came!
 Like a gentle voice, and low,
 Like a cooling touch it seemed;
 And it brought to mind a name,
 And a day of long ago.
 I questioned if I dreamed,
 And I turned in wonder,—No,
 In the basket of a vender
 Lay dear memories, fair and tender,
 Emerald, and gold, and snow,
 Dewy-fresh, supremely sweet—
 Water-lilies! That gray street!
 Minnie Leona Upton.

He did as a young man try his hand at a novel in order to pour out his own spiritual turbulence and criticism of things in general, which in a wild, free, unprojected, unparticularised, subjective torrent of reflection

well—discourse; then he could give us his sense of life and of values. And in discoursing he would show so vivid an apprehension of the honourable merchant, of the artist's intense experiences, of the noble gentleman, of the dignified mechanic, of the contented cottager, and also of the opposites of all these types, that it would seem he must have been able also to project them as living, as figures in a book, which would have expressed for ever in moving picture his vision of the world. But, like Carlyle, he could not invent—"Affable Hawk," in *The New Statesman*.

On Carleton Hill

A Blue Stocking
Protégé

A Blue Stocking Protégé

visit from Mrs. Yearsley; the Duchess of Portland sent a twenty-pound bank-note. Walpole gave her money and the works of Hannah More. The Duchess of Devonshire presented her with an edition of the English Poets. All social London and half literary London put its name on the list of subscribers. When, in 1785, the volume appeared, it was prefaced by a letter from Hannah More to Mrs. Montagu, telling Mrs. Yearsley's story and recommending her to the good attentions of the Queen of Bluestocking, whose delight "in protecting real genius" is well known. Mrs.

Blessedness

makers." Every student of Christian Science knows that this peace is not obtained by condoning evil, nor by maintaining a merely conciliatory attitude towards evil-doers. Rather, does Christian Science reveal the secret of spiritual power, which denies to so-called evil an inlet into thought. The enemy is not thought of as a person,

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Vaughan's Starry Quality

in his verse is noticeable; scarce any other English poet is so "starry." To me he has for many years been a solace and refuge; in poetic beauty of detail, in freshness and sincerity of phrase, in his mood of submission mixed with aspiration, in his atmosphere of peace—the clearness of his thought, the spontaneity of his spiritual fountains, these are his charms over me, but in this there may be something personal; he is less literary, in a way, than Herbert, less bookish and cloistral, and in style and matter criticism would place him lower, but he makes the personal appeal in a more intimate way. There is none of these religious poets that it would give me more pleasure to know than students liked—George Edward Woodberry, in "Studies of a Literary Soul."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1922

EDITORIALS

Avenge, O Lord, Thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold.

Is There No Cromwell Today?

So cried out John Milton when the massacres of the Protestants in Piedmont stirred the mighty Cromwell to effective protest. England was never greater than then, nor ever since has shown a nobler concern for all humanity. The nations of the world besought her friendship and her alliance. Cromwell, the Protector, supported in power by the moral forces of the Nation, aroused and united in righteousness, repudiated the suggestion that the moral duties of the Nation ended at the Channel's edge. He heard the cry of martyrs who held to an English faith, and answered in no uncertain tone.

In 1665, ambassadors from both Spain and France were at London each pleading for an alliance. They vied with each other in obsequiousness, and searched their vocabularies for phrases of adulation in which to address Cromwell. "The most invincible of sovereigns," "the greatest and happiest of princes," were terms that came glibly to the suppliant lips. "What! are we to call this fellow our brother?" protested Louis of France when the Protector refused to receive a letter addressed simply "Your Serene Highness." Where to the wily Mazarin responded, "Call him your father, Sir, if it will secure his friendship."

Yet soft words could not hold the England of those days in the face of atrocities committed on those of England's faith beyond seas. The treaty for which Louis and Mazarin had long pleaded was on the verge of signature when news came to Oliver of the massacre of the Protestants of the Piedmont. The French Ambassador was set packing. The treaty was thrown aside. Cromwell refused to negotiate further until the Vaudois were restored to the lands and homes whence they had been expelled, and all possible reparation made to the families of those who had been slain. When that was done, friendship between France and England was restored, and not until then.

Is there new and recreant blood in England and in that America which had its sturdiest foundations built upon those of the Puritan faith who had followed Cromwell? Year after year, decade after decade, comes the barbarous tale of the massacre of Christians by Moslems in the Near East, and neither nation has the courage nor the devotion to intervene. Today the pitiful cry comes up from Smyrna, tomorrow it may come from Thrace. Is there then left in the hearts of nations of the Christian faith no compassion strong enough to set aside the claim of self and the fear of sacrifice?

The news today shows the Near East aflame. The sword of the Turk, at its deadly work again, recognizes no nationality. Americans and English, old and young, alike have fallen before the fatal thrusts of fanaticism. Because the United States, withdrawing into its old narrow and selfish seclusion after the Great War, refused to accept the duties and responsibilities in the Near East proffered to it under the Treaty of Versailles; because Great Britain, properly distrustful of Constantine, preferred to let the Greeks go down into defeat rather than to bolster up that monarch, the fury of Turkish passion is now unloosed and the Christians of Asia Minor are paying the cruel penalty.

If not high compassion, then shrewd calculation should lead the nations to stay the bloody Turkish hand. England, France, and Italy have all Moslem subject populations. It would seem wiser to show these that atrocities committed on Christian minorities in Moslem lands will be sternly repressed, before the appetite for slaughter shall spread.

A REMARKABLE postage stamp issued by the Bulgarian Government has been recently received in America.

A Nation's Tribute to a Friendly Enemy

It bears on its face the picture of an Englishman, J. D. Bourchier (pronounced "Bowcher"), who had spent half a lifetime in the Balkans as correspondent for The London Times. Before the outbreak of the war Bourchier was a friend of the Bulgarian people. After the outbreak of the war he aligned himself with the purpose of the English people to win the war. Consequently, he became constructively an enemy of the Bulgarian people. But he was a friendly enemy. In many instances his explanation of events in Bulgaria, the enemy of his country, was so fair and so truthful that its publication turned aside many a bitter shaft launched against the Bulgarian people by their foes.

When Bourchier passed on, about two years ago, the Bulgarian people begged that they might be allowed to accord him his last honors, a privilege which was granted them. The memorial erected to him was contributed by the people in amounts ranging down to a stotinka (one-fifth of a cent, normal exchange). Peasants traveled journeys of three days by ox-cart or on foot to pay their tribute to their friend, and it is safe to say that his memory will remain enshrined in the Bulgarian heart for many years.

Now this memorial postage stamp has been issued, and it is indeed a refreshing revelation of a nation's appreciation. The revelation of so profound and affectionate a gratitude to a foreigner, who for a time was also an enemy, constitutes a tribute to the Bulgarian character which even their enemies during the war will not deny them.

Without blowing a horn of publicity or sounding a drum of self-praise, a public school in New Jersey—the East Side Commercial and Manual Training High School of Newark—has been carrying on a work that merits national attention. This institution is among the educational units of our country that have realized the vital importance of demobilizing the minds of the young for the purposes of war and of mobilizing them for the aims of peace. The appeal that this school makes to the plastic consciousness of youth is indicated by the following sample questions submitted to pupils:

Mobilizing Childhood Against War

The total amount spent for war by all nations was 186 billion dollars. Write this amount in figures.

In your opinion which of the nations, if any, were better off after the war than before?

The U. S. Battleship Maryland cost with equipment \$42,000,000. The East Side High School cost about \$450,000. Draw a line 1-16 of an inch long to represent the cost of the school; on the same scale draw another line to represent the cost of the ship.

The number of soldiers and sailors killed in the war was 12,990,570. This is how many times as large, as the population of Newark, 450,000?

All honor to the teachers who have devised a plan for the visualization of the horrors of war, that is so simple, so appealing to the reason, and so free from rancor. And all honor to the higher educational authorities who have made the application of the plan possible. If the world is to demobilize, it must demobilize mentally. It must attain to the realization, without rancor or race lines, of the basic fact that war is a disastrous adventure affecting equally all nations that take part in it; that it is the common enemy against which the human conscience and the human intelligence must mobilize on a universal scale. And the place for that mobilization to begin is, above all places, the school.

Newark is about to acquire a thing of great beauty and great power—a war memorial on a heroic scale by Gutzon Borglum, entitled "America's Wars." In that striking group one of the lessons which Mr. Borglum has conveyed to the eye—and the conscience behind it—is that America fights no wars of aggression, that the only war which American manhood can logically fight is a war of defense.

The questionnaire submitted to the pupils of the Commercial and Manual Training High School of Newark goes further than Borglum's statue in its teaching. It carries by plain inference the lesson that war is a scourge even if it is a war of defense, and that it will always behoove the American people to make sure beyond doubt whether the war they are summoned to fight is a war of defense—or only a military adventure under the disguise of the magic word "defense."

NEARLY three weeks ago, the Greek army was in possession of all the strategic positions on the Constantinople-Baghdad railroad line. Judging from its previous achievements, from the strength of the positions and from the failure of Kemal last March when he attempted to break through the Greek lines, the consensus of opinion was that military Greece could not be dislodged from Asia Minor. It is less than three weeks since the Greeks started

The Greek Débâcle

to evacuate Anatolia, and now all traces of their two years' stay there have been obliterated.

As in the defeat of Mr. Venizelos, in 1920, an infinite number of theories was advanced, so it may be foretold, an equally multitudinous number of causes will be adduced to explain the unexpected crumbling down of Greek power in Asia Minor. But, whatever the differences in the various theories, there is at least one thing upon which all critics will agree, namely, that the Greek army refused to fight. And those responsible for the demoralization of a veteran and a seasoned Greek army are the ones who have constituted the so-called Royalist governments of Greece.

It had long ago become clear to everybody that the jealousy between France and England precluded every possibility of a pacific solution of the Greco-Turkish problem. The struggle resolved itself into a test of endurance. The Greeks had the advantage of better positions and a good army. The Turks had the counter-advantage of open diplomatic and material support from three great powers, France, Russia, and Italy. England, at most, maintained merely a friendly neutrality toward the Greeks.

The struggle, as already stated, was one of economic endurance. Greece had arrived at the end of the economic rope. To find money in England or in France there was an important condition with which the Royalists were not willing to comply: the abdication of Constantine and the return of Mr. Venizelos. At first the Royalists imagined that they might succeed in forcing England into recognizing Constantine. They were relying upon the exaggerated theory that England needed a strong Greece. After one year of experience, the Athens politicians realized that England wanted a strong Greece, but that she did not trust Constantine and his Ministers. When that realization dawned upon them, they abandoned all hope of holding Asia Minor. Rather than give up power at Athens, they chose to give up Asia Minor. And to that end the Royalist officers in the trenches, and the Royalist press at home carried an unrelenting war against the "great scheme of Venizelos"—the occupation of Smyrna. The soldiers were told day by day that Greece would soon abandon Asia Minor; that the Allies were jealous of Greece; that Greece was fighting the whole world, and that the Greek blood was being shed in Anatolia only to serve the interests of England and her friend Venizelos.

When the pay began to be overdue to the soldiers, when the ration began to consist of only one tomato and a few ounces of bread per day, and when the summer uniforms were not warm enough in the cold mountains of Asia Minor, and the soldiers knew that there was not

any hope that Athens might end the war diplomatically and with honor and advantage to Greece, they became desperate and talked of quitting. At that moment of despondency and demoralization, of which the Turks had received information, Kemal launched his attack. The Greek soldiers welcomed the occasion to put an end to their full decade of campaigning and suffering. They entertained no hope that another victory against Kemal might result in an honorable peace for Greece so long as the Allies were against her and Constantine remained upon the throne. They fled. And as they are approaching Athens they demand an accounting from those who are responsible for the humiliation and the sacrifices of the Greek Nation.

ONE of the most glaring fallacies which is associated with the arguments of those who oppose the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is the assertion that it was foisted upon the people of America as a result of some legislative trickery, that consequently it does not really represent their will and is therefore unenforceable. Such an assertion is so utterly untrue that only when it is voiced in some apparently important quarter is it really worth notice.

One such occasion, however, took place in a recent convention of the Law League of America in Atlantic City, when a woman attorney from Cleveland declared publicly that she was not in favor of any law that could not be enforced; that the prohibition law was openly and flagrantly violated, and that the only solution she saw to the problem was to amend the law to suit the popular taste.

In commenting on this woman's statement, the Atlantic City Gazette, Review reasons in a peculiar manner. No sane person, it says, would desire to see alcohol used as a beverage; no sane person would vote for a restoration of the saloons; all sane people desire prohibition; but it must be in a form acceptable to the mind of the whole people. It must come as the result of a nation-wide demand, it adds. Then it declares that prohibition, as it stands today, is a minority compulsion of the majority, and that because prohibition, in its present form, is not the will of the whole people and represents compulsion, it is a hated law and "the great indoor sport of America today is in breaking it." "This in turn," it adds, "is ruining our national morale."

The fallacies in such reasoning are patent. Prohibition became a law of the United States by the constitutional method of expressing the will of the people; at the time it was enacted there was, as was only to be expected, extremely strong opposition manifested in many quarters, but it was adopted legally after prolonged discussion. Moreover, it became a federal law after many of the states and almost countless localities had been dry for many years and had proved their course a success. It is now a law of the land, and as such it must be obeyed. It has already done a great deal of good, individually and collectively, but this very fact is arousing the forces of evil to an extraordinary degree, and many are voicing the arguments of evil in the belief that they are making an original contribution to the thought of the mass of the people.

This law has been enacted; it must be enforced. Instead of trying to sidestep it by having a different kind of prohibition law enacted, there is one course open before all. Uphold the law in its present form. Stand back of all efforts to make effective the legislation as it now operates. If half the energy and ingenuity expended in any attempt to show why prohibition needs to be something else were expended in aiding the officers of the Government to enforce it, there would be no need for any change of policy, but the country would be acting true to its high ideals untrammelled.

AT FREQUENT intervals the American press is appealed to by various save-the-country societies to sound a warning against the imminent danger of Bolshevism, Communism and armed revolution. Taking as their text the foolish utterances of some unbalanced radical without a following, an effort is made to show the existence of a widespread plot to overthrow existing forms of government, and establish a red dictatorship ruled by enemies of liberty, property, and order.

The regularity of these alarms, accompanied as they often are by statements of the splendid work performed by the Leagues for Maintaining the Obvious, suggests the cruel suspicion that a desire to promote the stability of Society treasuries has a good deal to do with the discoveries of red conspiracies. Despite the accounts of millions ready to rise in revolt, the location of these plotters is always said to be in some remote region where they cannot be run down and arrested. There are stringent state and national laws under which criminal conspirators against law and order can be severely punished. The fact that there have been practically no prosecutions would seem to show that the number of persons really advocating revolution is so small as to escape the attention of the prosecuting authorities.

There are, of course, a few clever schemers who make a good living out of their credulous dupes by pretending that they are engaged in a movement to overthrow capitalism and divide up the property of the rich. Preying on the ignorant, these men are of the class of "blue sky" promoters who sell stock in imaginary oil wells. Their chatter about destroying the institution of property is, as Edmund Burke said of the voluble radicals of Britain, as unimportant as is the noise of grasshoppers in a field to the oxen in the shade of a great oak. It is significant that the meager following of these is largely confined to recently arrived immigrants, knowing nothing of American institutions or traditions, but even among them the

number of destructive radicals is so very small as to hardly merit notice.

There is no American "proletariat," to be roused by appeals to class consciousness. The vast majority of the American people have not the slightest sympathy with anything that even faintly savors of an attack upon these fundamentals of the established order: the rights to live, to an opportunity to work, to own property, to equal protection under the laws. To a few timid dwellers in great cities with a large foreign-born population it may appear that the old sturdy Americanism is passing. This is a serious error. There may be phases of that contradictory sense that "bids him flout the law he makes," as in the temporary disrespect for the National Prohibition Act, but the heart and mind of at least ninety-nine and nine-tenths of all Americans are sound, and true to the fundamental ideals of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. So long as those ideals are maintained, all this talk of the red peril is folly, and where used as a means of preventing the adoption of necessary reforms, is as anti-American as the theories that it assails.

Editorial Notes

"I SUPPOSE if I'd been born on a ship crossing the Atlantic I'd have been a fish." Thus a young English girl, caught in the mazes of bureaucratic stupidity at Ellis Island, disposed of the contention that because she happened to be born in Africa, during a temporary stay there of her mother, she was an African. While the Washington authorities repudiated the contention of the officials at Ellis Island, the young woman had to submit to detention pending the decision. Only a few days earlier an English woman, born in Australia, was sent back to England, although her husband and two-year-old child were admitted. She suffered detention at Ellis Island, where conditions are intolerable to people of any refinement, and was finally deported because the quota of immigrants permitted to Australia was exhausted. Separated from her husband and baby she was sent back to Europe, only to return by the next ship which would arrive after the beginning of a new fiscal year opened a new English quota. Is it too much to ask that the Washington Government assign officials to Ellis Island who possess at least normal common sense?

SOME day it may be regarded as someone's business to give protection to the rare animals that still wander around the less accessible parts of Africa. At present the beasts are subject to the whim of any destructive marksman who happens along. Only recently a leading London illustrated paper presented a set of photographs of these interesting creatures, bearing ample testimony to some hunter's prowess with the rifle. "It was on the White Nile," wrote the hunter in reference to one of the pictures, "that I was lucky enough to kill two specimens of the rare white rhinoceros. This enormous brute is now only found in two comparatively small districts of Africa." Obviously after a few more such "lucky" sportsmen have ransacked the districts, the beast will cease to be found even there. Some hopes have been placed in the camera, but these are of little account so long as the hunter takes camera in one hand and rifle in the other and shoots with both. If other parts of the world have their wild-life preserves, is it impossible to organize something similar for Central Africa?

"GREAT is Diana of the Ephesians!" cried the silver-smiths of Ephesus when their business of making effigies of that great pagan deity was menaced. "There's nothing like leather!" solemnly insisted the tanners of a medieval city when the burgesses asked for advice as to how to strengthen its walls in the face of an impending assault. To every man his own hobby is of supreme importance, as witness the insistence of doctors on compulsory vaccination, and the modest proposition of the finger-print experts that finger-prints of all the 110,000,000 people of the United States be taken and filed at Washington—of course under competent salaried supervision—in case identification of an individual became desirable.

THE announced purpose of the Attorney-General to seek a decision on his injunction application notwithstanding the settlement of the railroad strike is highly commendable. Criticism of the terms of the injunction has been so widespread that a formal judicial determination of the issues involved becomes a public duty. Perhaps the consideration of the case will be the more judicial now that the tumult of the strike is past. One may not hint that public clamor can confuse a court, but there was wisdom in Mr. Dooley's remark: "I dunno if the Constitution follows the flag, but I do know the Supreme Court follows the election returns."

CONSIDERABLE interest may be aroused in a typewriter recently invented, which provides twenty-two keys not found on the standard machines. These keys print, with appropriate spacing, entire words, such as "we," "are," "was," "and," "the," etc., the claim being made that by the use of these improvements the typist can make remarkably increased speed. An interesting feature of the inventor's claims is the calculation that these twenty-two monosyllables constitute 31.8 per cent of the language in ordinary daily use.

AT A number of summer resorts this season the game of croquet has been reinstated as a means of amusement. Originally, say students of this game, it was brought to the United States from Ireland in the middle of last century by a Miss Macnaughton; but somehow of late years, until this season, it seems to have lost much of its one-time popularity. Maybe once more it will be discovered by many that croquet actually is a game of skill and perhaps it will again come into its own.

IN THE recent primaries in Montana not a single wet candidate was nominated. In fact, the official count showed that no candidate with even the slightest inclinations toward an anti-prohibition policy had been given a place on either of the State tickets. This means that the wet and dry question in Montana has ceased to be a debatable campaign issue. It would be well if some other states followed this lead.